THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

PRESIDENT GRANT.

English Comments on His Inaugural Address.

From the Daily News, March 6.

* * * Such perinacious efforts have been made on this side to represent American credit as, to say the least, somewhat shaky, and so much has been said by indiscreet orators on their side to give sanction to the suspicion that the emphatic declaration of the new President is as timely as it is satisfactory. Nor can it be said either that President Grant "doth protest too much," or that his emphatic declaration of faithfulness to the public credit is superfluous.

His argument for common honesty is the very old one, that it is the best policy for nations as for individuals; and though it might have been better that no such argument should be needful at all, it was rendered needful by the proposals to pay the bonds in currency which the Democratic party put forward during the elections. President Grant's election was, however, the decisive victory of the party of honesty over that of repudiation; and he, therefore, makes it distinctly understood that faithfulness to engagements, and the full discharge of promises to pay, is the fundamental basis on which his administration rests. On strictly foreign topics the address is far more reticent. We naturally turn to this part of it to inquire as to the relation in which the new administration stands to the unsettled questions between the Americans and ourselves. On this point, however, President Grant gives us but little satisfaction. The sententious wisdom which has scattered political aphorisms over the previous paragraphs seems to forsake him here. The naturalization question, which has been finally and satisfactorily settled, seems to suggest two or three sentences, while the Alabama claims suggest but one. If indeed, they are referred to at all. A vague generality about dealing with nations "as equitably as the law requires that individuals should deal with each other," and the hint that if others depart from the rule of respecting all rights, they may be compelled to follow the precedent, is all that really bears on foreign affairs. We must therefore wait for some further declaration of opinion on the part of the new administration. It is entirely clear that the new President is a man so intensely representative of the American people—of its strength and weakness, its high principle and its national prejudices—that any course which he takes on foreign questions will be secure of the national approval.

From the Morning Star, March 6.

* * * With regard to foreign policy, General Grant is very definite in his enunciation of sound principles, but somewhat ambiguous in the sentence which appears to suggest the application of them to our own case. He says he would deal with nations as equitably as the law requires that individuals should deal with each other. This is to lay down a maxim which cannot be too highly commended, and which presents an admirable contrast to the filibustering doctrines of General Pierce and President Buchanan, who looked upon Mexico, Cuba, and Central America as belonging to the republic by the right of the strong to subdue the weak. "I would respect," he remarks, "the rights of all nations, and demand equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in dealing with us, we may be compelled to follow the precedent." This may be fairly interpreted as an allusion to the Alabama imbroglio; but it involves no actual menace, and we must be content to accept the rebuke, if we feel, as we must do, that it is not wholly undeserved. It is certain that the President has not, in this address, given any countenance to the extraordinary remarks which were recently attributed to him by the quidnuncs of the American press; and all that we know of his character and antecedents justifies the belief that his counsels, now that he is elevated to power, will be those of wisdom and moderation. His programme is an eminently pacific one. The warlike spirit has no place in it. It breatnes the purpose of a man who will uphold the greatness of his country by reuniting a divided people, by economizing and wisely employing the national resources, and by cultivating peace abroad, and at home the civic virtues.

From the Morning Post, March 6.

* * * It is unquestionably satisfactory to find that the President, passing from generalities, declares it to be his conviction that the State should pay to the uttermost farthing all its obligations. It will be gratifying to the creditors of the United States to find that the Chief Magistrate and the Congress are as one on this important point. It could scarcely be expected that the President would refer, except in general terms, to the foreign policy which he intends to pursue. To maintain the dignity of the State of which he is chief, and to respect that of others, is a very commendable sentiment, and if acted upon will promote that harmony which at present subsists between the American republic and other powers. One passage in the proclamation will, however, probably arrest attention:—"If others depart from this rule in dealing with us, we may be compelled to follow the precedent." We are unwilling to believe that this can have any reference to the unfortunate dispute which has arisen between the United States and Great Britain in connection with the depredations committed by the Alabama and her sister cruisers, and to convey an intimation that, unless the claims advanced by the American Government are satisfied, American fitted privateers will, in the event of Great Britain being engaged in a war with any European State, commit acts which would be in the nature of reprisals. The President must be well aware that we have done everything in our power to effect a satisfactory settlement of those claims, and have rather gone beyond the line than otherwise in submitting the *bona fides* of our conduct to the decision of a mixed tribunal. We may, therefore, be permitted to hope that ere long the adjustment of this unhappy difference will be effected on the basis of the recent Convention, and that the unkind and, we may add, unjust feeling entertained towards us by some at least of our American kinsmen will totally disappear.

The Postmaster-General.

From the Baltimore American, March 13.

Without pretending to speak by any special authority of Mr. Creswell's purposes, we can say, with a full assurance of the correctness of our information, that the new Postmaster-General intends to be master of the position so far as the duties of his office are concerned. That he will permit no "rings within rings," or "wheels within wheels," nor any form of red tapeism, no matter how venerable or official, by which stealing is made semi-respectable and thoroughly safe. He will aim to make the department efficient, reliable, and, as far as possible, self-supporting, so that it may return to the public the greatest amount of accommodation for the least expenditure of the public funds. To the accomplishment of this purpose he will bring a strong, resolute will, a habit of steady and persistent industry, and a sound, practical sense that is after all, the readiest agent for working acceptable results in the administration of a public office. We know he intends, and we believe will be successful in, placing our postal system on a basis of thoroughness and efficiency which it has never before reached.

What Was the Matter?

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has the following:—"It was not the law that troubled the swarms of politicians about Washington in Mr. Stewart's case, for they knew nothing about it; but they feared a diminution of their own consequence. They want the revenue service to support party creatures, and do not care for its successful administration. If Stewart collected the revenue as a matter of business, their most profitable occupation would be gone. With Stewart at the head of the Treasury Department members of Congress could not put their squads of caucus managers and relatives into its fat places. This was the secret of their sensitiveness about the spirit of the law, of which they were in profound ignorance as Caleb Cushing and the New York *World* told them of its existence. They have not manifested any such intense reverence for the work of the fathers of the Republic as they suddenly have found it convenient to affect."

THE ARMY CONSOLIDATION.

Some Expressions of Opinion by General Sherman.

To-day a high army officer called upon General Sherman to ask for the detention of a brother officer in this city for about a month pending the sale of property belonging to the Lincoln barracks. "I can't do it," said Sherman, "he must go to Charleston right away." "But I need him to assist in disposing of the property of the barracks," said the officer. "Can't help it, sir," said Sherman. "Well, what am I to do with the property?" interrogated the officer. "Burn it up, sir; burn it up, sir," responded Sherman. "All right, General; just put that in writing and I will commence the burning to-morrow morning," replied the officer. "How much property is there in the barracks sir?" asked Sherman. "About $200 000 worth," answered the officer. "Burn it up, sir—burn it up, sir!" exclaimed Sherman again. "Put it in writing, General" again requested the officer. Sherman again reiterated his 'Burn it up, sir—burn it up, sir," and then added, "The fact is, General, I want to get all the officers I can out of this city of Washington. It is a bad place General. It is corrupting their morals, and the sooner they are away from here the better." "But," said the officer again, "do you really wish me to burn up the property?" "Well," answered Sherman, "you had better sell it off as soon possible and get rid of it." Not long after a certain general called upon Sherman to ask about his assignment to a department. "What department?" asked Sherman, turning sharply upon his questioner. "The Department of Washington," said the astounded General. "That department was busted up yesterday. There is no such department any longer," answered Sherman in his gruffest tone. The General left headquarters in the nigness disgust. Sherman's straightforward way of doing things is disgusting many of the army officers here, who think they are not being treated right after having fought and bled for their country. Sherman acts on the hypothesis that all these officers went to fight on the principle of pure patriotism, and that virtue is its own reward. If the politicians are angered with Grant, the army officers are still more incensed with Sherman.—*Herald's Washington correspondent of yesterday.*

Grant's Appointments.

Says the N. Y. *World's* Washington writer of last evening:—

Every Congressman swears inwardly to-night because it has come to pass that President Grant has made the following rules to govern appointments:—First. No appointments, to speak of, at all until the Tenure-of-Office law be unconditionally repealed. Second. If the law be not repealed, then only actual vacancies are to be filled, and the continuance of the law will be construed as a bid for the ins by Congress, which the President will be constrained to regard, putting the responsibility for the same upon the Congress. Third. If the law continues Mr. Grant literally holds it to be as applicable while the Senate is in session as while it is in recess. Therefore, he will make no nominations to offices during the session of the Senate, except under exactly such circumstances as in a recess would constrain him to make a suspension for "cause." Fourth. If the Tenure-of-Office law should be repealed, then the recommendations of Congressmen for their friends to be appointed to office are to be favorably considered only when all the radical delegation from a State are a unit on the men recommended; where there is a division the President will undertake to find some personal friends of his own who will exactly suit. These four points are just as official as if countersigned by General Dent. They are willingly communicated by aggrieved Congressmen, and are the common theme of the capital to-night.

Boastful Chicago.

The Chicago *Post* proves, by incontestable figures, that in 1891 New York will have 3,043,951 inhabitants, and Chicago 10,926,540. It says the progress of Chicago is lacerating to all the world. It declares that a seacort is not the great city of a country, that the internal trade is greater than the foreign, and that it seeks the centre. Chicago is that centre. It then adds that Chicago surpasses all American cities, *except* New York, "in many important particulars, and that in a short time it will surpass even New York in tunnels, parks, theatres, operas, arts, and sciences." The *Post* then adds:—

"Progress in literature is always more deliberate. The best general criterion thereof is the public journal, and that the finest progress possible is making herein modesty only forbids our giving the proof, but for which modesty we should unhesitatingly and triumphantly point to the establishment and unparalleled success of the Chicago *Evening Post*."

The *Post* need not be modest. It can properly lay claim to all it hints at in the foregoing extract.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Washington Correspondents.

Congressmen go, mainly, to the country through the press. They ride to fame and fortune on the delicate nibs of pens held by the representatives, in Washington, of journals throughout the country. Small wonder, then, that the press gang is feared, if not loved or respected. Now a correspondent or reporter is doing well if he gets seventy dollars a week; yet what is such pay to the lucky turn of a vote on some claim covering millions in the House or Senate? A correspondent says to the Hon. Lycurgus Sandstone, "That is a just claim; I have carefully investigated it, and, moreover, my friend C. is a truly loyal man and a good fellow." The Hon. Lycurgus may or may not think so; but he knows that a few terse sentences from the pen of the correspondent will give him a prominence before the country, and secure, probably, his renomination. So he votes, and Scratchpen pockets his little fee that amounts to ten times the pay of his journal.—*Don Piatt.*

The Cost of Glory.

Says the N. Y. *Post*:—The good old English constitutional right of grumbling is exercised at this moment in England to the fullest extent. Press, Parliament, and people are grumbling, and are likely to grumble more. The occasion is the footing up of the "expedition totale" of the Abyssinian expedition, which seems to have cost £8,600,000, with other little bills yet to come in, which will probably swell the figure to ten millions sterling. This is, indeed, a pretty dish to set before the Queen. Never was there a more successful expedition than that against Theodorus. It was over before anybody thought it had fairly begun, and yet it has made the Chancellor of the Exchequer wince. What would the case have been if General Napier had not made such short work of Magdala, and all things had not conspired to assist him?

How They Do It.

Every dozen men from the same State, in Washington, come together, call themselves a delegation, and visit any Cabinet officer or head of bureau who is so unfortunate as to hail from the same locality. They lie around his doors after dark, deafen his family with noise, force him to make a speech, and then they enter his house and consume his meat and drink. The "delegation" consists of office seekers, the head beggar being chief of the "procession." It is time to put a stop to this sort of thing. It has for years been fairly run into the ground; and as it serves only the purpose of elevating small men into notice as "spokesmen" of delegations, and of disgusting the public, the sooner the press and the people, and the unfortunate occupants of office, drop upon it, the sooner will the absurd custom disappear.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	138¾	West. Union Tel.	38¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	34	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	107¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	91	Toledo & Wabash	67½
Mich. Southern	97¼	Mil. & St. Paul com.	69½
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	89	Mil. & St. Paul prf	79½
Chi. and N. W. com	84	Adams Express	60½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	91¾	Wells, Fargo Exp.	31½
Chi. and R. I. R.	128¾	United States	56½
Pitts. & F. W.	120	Tenn. 6s, new	65½
Pacific Mail S. Co.	90¾	Gold	131½

Market irregular.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Indians Recommencing Their Depredations—General Custer not Captured.

Methodism in Delaware—Proceedings of the Pennsylvania State Legislature.

Financial and Commercial

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Those Bloody Aborigines—They Recommence Their Depredations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, March 18.—A telegram from Helena, Montana, reports that the Indians are again troublesome. Two men, Frank Leonard and John McDonald, had some of their cattle killed by the Indians near the Yellow Stone, and their entire herds driven off. Thirty soldiers were sent from Fort Ellis to pursue them, and were attacked by about seventy-five Indians. The fight lasted one hour, resulting in the killing of several Indians. The troops returned to the fort during the night. Seven hundred soldiers and citizens are expected to start out against the Indians. Reports from parties who recently travelled over the railroad route of the Northern Pacific are that no snows have fallen this winter which would obstruct any kind of travel through the passes in the highest range.

FROM DELAWARE.

Second Day's Session of the Wilmington Conference of the M. E Church.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILMINGTON, March 18.—The Conference assembled at 9 o'clock. After the usual devotional exercises, the roll was called, and the minutes read and approved. Communications from the West River Classical Institute and the Wesleyan Female College were referred to the Committee on Education. The Committee on Itinerancy reported favorably to the continuance of the Revs. J. Titlow and A. T. Scott as supernumeraries. Concurred in. J. K. Hines was added to the committee for securing the incorporation of the board of Stewards.

The Bishop announced the transfer of the Rev. J. Mann from the East Baltimore Conference.

The class of the third year was examined and continued, viz., E. S. White, James Esgate, E. B. Newman, Enoch Stubbs.

The class of the fourth year examined and elected to Elder's orders the following:—J. Carroll and E. Burke.

L. J. Thompson, P. E., represented favorably the progress of the work in the Eastern district.

The character of effective elders was examined and passed.

WILMINGTON, March 18.—Rev. V. Smith, Presiding Elder, represented that in the Snow Hill district remarkable revivals have occurred during the year. The character of effective elders on the district was examined and passed. It being the order of the day for 11 o'clock, a call of the stewards was made. Revs. H. S Thompson and A. T. Scott were granted leave of absence to attend the funeral services of Rev. Daniel George, late member of the Philadelphia Conference. The annual report of the Book Committee of New York was read. A communication from the Philadelphia Conference, referring to claimants residing beyond the bounds of the territory of either Conference, being read, it was resolved to recognize as members of Wilmington Conference only those residing within the territory designated by the General Conference.

The following supernumeraries were examined, and their character passed:—H. Sutton, and J. T. Cooper.

Revs. W. M. Warner and W. Urie were changed to effective. Rev. J. A. Massey was continued as superannuated.

The Committee on Freedmen reported a resolution recognizing the claims of the freedmen, and will recommend it to our people and secure contributions for its support.

After remarks by Bishop Simpson in reference to the work among the freedmen, the Conference adjourned.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Death of an ex-Confederate Officer—General Custer Safe.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—Captain Staite, a well-known ex Confederate officer, died suddenly at the Planters' House in this city. He was a member of the Virginia Legislature when the secession ordinance passed.

The reported capture of General Custer by the Indians is incorrect, as General Nichols telegraphed yesterday for information concerning his safety, and found all right.

St Patrick in San Francisco—Explosion

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Saint Patrick's Day was celebrated by a civic and military procession. While firing a salute last night, on the steamer Chrysopolis, on the occasion of the reception of the Emmet Guard from Sacramento, a keg of powder exploded, wounding eighteen or twenty persons, and damaging the boat considerably.

A. J. Off for Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Ex-President Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, Judge Patterson and family, and Colonel Robert Johnson left this morning for Greenville, Tenn. The ex-President has accepted an invitation of the citizens of Lynchburg, Va., who have tendered him the hospitalities of their city, and will remain to-morrow.

From New Brunswick.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., March 18.—The debate in reply to the address closed last night. The Government was sustained by a majority of 8. Mr. Candless, of St. John's, moved annexation resolutions, but found no one to second them.

A Newfoundland despatch says the Union resolutions have passed both houses of the Legislature.

Prison Revolt.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 18.—A revolt occurred in the Sing Sing Prison last night. Two of the keepers were gagged, and five convicts escaped. One of the keepers has since died.

From Connecticut.

HARTFORD, March 18.—Guy Phelps, President of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, died to day, aged 57.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, March 18.—George Harp, a brakeman on the Grand Trunk Railway, got caught between two cars to day and was seriously injured.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 18.—Mr. Connell presented a petition to allow the Lombard and South Street Railroad Company to use the Fifth and Sixth street tracks; also, one from Matilda Heyl and others, asking that certain titles may be confirmed.

Mr. Hensey offered one for the abolishment of capital punishment; also one from the Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Prisoners, asking that five hundred dollars may be appropriated to provide discharged prisoners with proper clothing.

Mr Linderman read a bill in place incorporating the Tylersfort and Telford Turnpike Road Company.

House of Representatives.

An act incorporating the Richmond Granite Company was introduced by Mr. Daily and referred to a committee. The Speaker presented a remonstrance from "indignant citizens" of Philadelphia against appropriating the public squares of Philadelphia to building purposes. An act providing for the inspection of boilers and requiring certain low-water indicators to be attached was opposed by Brown of Carbon, Herr, Playford, and others.

Mr. Hong denounced the measure as calculated to take money from legitimate manufactures to benefit speculators. Opponents of the bill declared that many unjust provisions were contained within it. While the design might be a good one, the effect practically was to injure the manufacturing interests. The inspector might go to the same boiler ten times a month, and charge four dollars for each visit. Many other objections were apparent.

Mr. McCullough defended the general scope of the bill, declaring it to be for the interests of the public and the protection of life.

Mr. Davis presented a number of letters from the leading manufacturers of his own district, and said that the bill was unjust, unnecessary, and would only result in embarrassing some of the most worthy industrial interests of the city and State.

The bill was postponed indefinitely by a vote of 51 ayes to 35 noes. This may be regarded as its defeat. The Philadelphians voting against the bill were Messrs. Davis, Foy, Hervey, Holgate, Hong, McGinnis, Stokes, Subers, and Clark, speaker. Those voting against the postponement but not necessarily in favor of the bill, were Messrs. Adaire, Bann, Daley, Mullen, Rogers, and Myers. Not voting or absent, Kleckner, Cloud, and Josephs.

The following House bill was considered:—That all spirits distilled or rectified within the United States be and the same are hereby declared to be domestic distilled spirits and subject to all the inspection laws of this Commonwealth.

Mr. McGinnis offered the following amendment:—"Provided that in all cases the additional inspection shall be made only upon request either of the buyer or seller, and the party making such request shall be liable for the fees of the said inspection." This amendment was defeated.

Mr. Strang offered an amendment requiring the inspector to pay five per cent. of his fees into the State Treasury, which was agreed to. The bill then passed.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 18—A. M. — Consols opened at 93 for money, and 93¼ for account. United States 5 20s quiet and steady at 83¾. Railways steady; Erie, 24¼; Illinois Central, 97.

PARIS, March 18 — A. M. — The Bourse is steady. Rentes, 70f. 50c., ex-coupons.

LIVERPOOL, March 18—A. M.—Cotton opened dull; uplands, 12@12¼d.; Orleans, 12¼@12¾d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 6000 bales.

LONDON, March 18—A. M.—Turpentine, 32s. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 18—P. M.—United States 5 20s, 83¾. Railways steady; Erie, 25; Illinois Central, 97; Atlantic and Great Western, 31¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 18—P. M.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Lard, 75s.; Tallow, 45s. 9d. Cotton at Havre opened flat and unchanged.

Markets by Telegraph

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Flour quiet at $5 63½@5 50. Wheat, $ 60. Legal tenders, 77¾c.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Stocks unsettled. Gold, do. 131⅛. Exchange, 108¾; 5-20s 1867, 120; do. 1868, 115¾; do. 1865 118; new, 113½; 1867 112½; 10-40s, 105½; Virginia 6s, 64; Missouri 6s, 87½; Canton Co., 59½; Cumberland preferred, 38. New York Central 159½; Reading, 91½; Hudson River, 139½; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 97½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88½; Cleveland and Toledo 107¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 122½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 129.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Cotton dull at 28½c. Flour firmer; 8000 barrels sold; State, $5 55@7; Ohio, $8 25@7 80; Western, $5 45@7; Southern, $4 40@11 75. Wheat firm. Corn dull; 31 000 bushels sold at 87@88c. Oats dull; 12 000 bushels sold at 73@74c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at 32c. Lard dull at 19@19½c.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—Cotton dull and nominally 28c. Flour firm for low grades, and dull for others. Wheat very dull for low grades and unsalable; prime Valley red $2 75@2 15. Corn dull and heavy; prime white 80@82c.; yellow, 83@84c. Oats dull and nominal. Rye dull and nominal; sales at $1 48. Mess Pork firm at $33. Bacon active and firm; rib sides, 15c.; clear do. 18c.; shoulders, 15c. Hams, 20@21c. Lard firm at 20c. Whisky dull at 95c.

A SHARP TILT.

Passage of Words Between Butler, Schenck, and Holman.

The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondence of yesterday contains the following:

The greater portion of the session of the House to-day was taken up with a debate, somewhat acrimonious in its character, upon a joint resolution reported from the Committee on Appropriations, correcting what is supposed to be a clerical error in one of the appropriation bills passed at the last session. The tilt was principally between Schenck and Butler, with a slight interruption by Holman, of Indiana. The phrases "false statement," "false," and "what is not true," were bandied about with a recklessness which seemed to amuse and interest the House. Butler intimated rather broadly that the error in engrossing the bill was committed intentionally, and he distributed the blame between the enrolling clerks of the House and the Committee on Enrolled Bills. The first part of this charge brought out Schenck, who is a warm personal friend of the chief enrolling clerk, and the second started Mr. Holman to his feet, he having been a member of the committee in question during the last session. This committee is responsible for the correct enrollment of bills, and whether the blunder was intentional, or not, the blame ultimately rests with the committee, and not with the enrolling clerks, whose work they supervise. On this account Mr. Holman's reply to Mr. Butler was not only sharp, but his manner was earnest and even bitter. When he spoke of throwing back the charge in Butler's teeth, and almost in terms accused him of falsehood, there was a slight sensation, but neither Butler nor any of his friends called Holman to order for unparliamentary language. The fight between Schenck and Butler was more protracted, and developed a considerable degree of personal ill-feeling and rivalry. It is well known that neither of these gentlemen is particularly fond of the other. When Schenck discovered that Blaine's original cast of the committees had Butler second on the list of the Ways and Means, he insisted that he should not only not be put there, but that Butler should go off the Committee entirely, which he did. The debate to-day shows that whether Butler is on the Committee of Ways and Means or not, he proposes to watch its chairman.

Revoked Pardons.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:—

"It will be recollected that President Grant, immediately upon his taking office as President, directed that certain pardons issued by President Johnson should be revoked, or withheld from the persons intended to be pardoned, in certain cases, in New York, Massachusetts, and elsewhere. Attorney-General Hoar has had this subject under consideration, and it is understood he decides that the revocation of the President will not stand in law; that the act of the Executive was complete when the warrant of pardon was placed in the hands of the United States Marshal or other officer; and that if the persons intended to be pardoned shall not be released, that upon habeas corpus, the courts would release them."

—The windows of the old Town House at Rockingham, Vermont, have nearly two thousand panes of glass.

METHODISM.

The Philadelphia Conference—Eighty-second Annual Session—Second Day's Proceedings.

Conference opened at nine o'clock, Rev. Bishop Thompson in the chair. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. J. R. Merrill. The absentees of yesterday were called, a number of whom responded. The Committee on Lay Delegation, ordered yesterday, was announced by the chair as follows:—H. E. Gilroy, G. D. Carrow, Jacob Dickinson, Peter J. Cox, and William M. Ridgeway.

A long communication was read from the Church Extension Society. The total receipts from the churches of the Conference up to the close of the last session were $17,206 76. The disbursements within the Conference bounds for the same period was $5301.

For the year closing with the present session the amount asked for is $7000; of which there has been received, up to date, $2896 83.

The paper was referred to the committee on that subject.

The young preachers who have been on trial under the direction of the Conference for at least two years, were called before the bar of the Conference and the Bishop propounded to them the usual questions drafted by Mr. Wesley. The Bishop called their attention to some points in regard to which they may dismiss all anxiety:—1. In reference to their places of labor. The Church imposes on her bishops the imperative duty of providing a place for every preacher. They need not give themselves any anxiety about this matter; they can make themselves easy. If by any means they happen to get below their level one year they will get above it the next. Take your appointments willingly, and the blessing of God go with you. 2. All concern about compensation may be dismissed. If they go forth and do their duty, the Church in the Philadelphia Conference will sustain them. From the statistics gathered by a gentleman in Cincinnati, it is ascertained that the doctors of Ohio receive an average of $600, the lawyers about the same, but the ministry have a higher average.

3. They may dismiss all concern about their *reputation*. They must take care of their character and their reputation will take of itself. Pure gold cannot be tarnished by aqua fortis or any other test; so, a minister with a pure character need not fear any of the vinegar of society or the aqua fortis that his enemies may pour upon him, they will only carry away any little spots and make the gold brighter.

4. Give yourself no concern about your *success*. A faithful minister will have success. Let him attend to the sowing of the seed. He is not responsible for the character of the soil. His obligation ends when his work is faithfully performed. Be concerned in regard to your religious experience. A minister without deep religious feeling is like a watch with the main spring broken, or like a locomotive without any fire under it. Take care that you have constant, sweet communions with God. Have your call clear and brilliant, so that you can always bring it to the fire and read it. Be concerned about your doctrines. Hold fast to the truth; study it; pray over it; study how best to communicate it. Write, read, pray, speak. He who would speak well should write much. Write your sermons, so that you may preach well. As to the reading of sermons he had nothing to say; but, as a general rule, no man ought to read until he has formed at least the habit of good extemporaneous speaking. Be careful that you attend to all the work of the pastor; not only study to preach, but study to be a good pastor and a good administrator. Recollect that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. Don't be fractional ministers.

Be careful of your spirit. Cultivate the spirit of Christ—meekness, love, humility, wisdom. This spirit confers power upon the ministry, and will always secure him success in his work of faith and labor of love.

Pending this business, at the close of the Bishop's address, the call of the stewards was made.

The monies raised by the churches for the worn-out preachers, widows, and orphan children were reported and paid over. The amount estimated last Conference as necessary to meet all the claims at this session was $6855 and we presume it has been about realized, which result is highly creditable to all concerned.

The paper offered yesterday by Rev. Dr. Carrow was taken up. It reads as follows:—

"*Resolved*, That the Presiding Bishop be and is hereby respectfully requested not to divide the Conference into more than four Presiding Elders' districts."

The resolution was advocated at some length by its mover. He gave reasons for the measure proposed.

Rev. W. L. Gray made a reply.

Rev. Joseph Mason moved the previous question, the call for which was sustained.

The resolution was therefore put to a direct vote, and was carried.

The following young ministers were elected to Deacons' orders and membership in the Conference:—W. J. Mills, S. G. Grove, John T. Swindells, J. J. Timanus, G. S. Broadcent, and T. C. Pearson, and John L. King, and Joseph B. Ayars were discontinued.

The Bishop stated that by and with the consent of Bishop Simpson, Revs J. Cunningham, John Edwards and William Bishop are recognized as members of this Conference.

It was ordered that a commission of three ministers and three laymen be appointed to meets similar commission to be appointed by the Wilmington Conference, who shall during the coming year, adjust the financial and corporate matters pertaining to the two bodies, and report at the next session of this body.

A committee of five was ordered to bear to the Wilmington Conference the fraternal greetings of this body.

A Committee was appointed to collect the post-office address of local preachers.

Notices were given and the Conference adjourned, with the doxology and benediction by Rev. W. McCombs.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.—The following judgments were given to-day:—

Appeal from the decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Lehigh county in the matter of the auditor's report of the Township of Hanover. Appeal quashed. Opinion by Thompson, C. J.

Mengle's Appeal from the Orphans' Court of Berks county. Decree affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, C. J.

Cobb's Executor vs. Burns and Wife. Error to the Common Pleas of Luzerne county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Agnew, J.

ADMISSIONS FROM NEIGHBORING STATES.

Several days ago, Howard Gendell, Esq., of our bar, moved for the admission of Chauncey H. Brush, Esq., upon a certificate of admission into the courts of Wisconsin. The Chief Justice then said that he had no knowledge of any requirements in Wisconsin for admission to practise that were reciprocal with those of our courts, and therefore referred the matter to Colonel Snowden, the Prothonotary, for examination. That gentleman this morning reported that, according to the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin, the applicant for admission was required to show in court only that he was a resident of the State and of good moral character, and upon that might be admitted to practise in the Superior Courts, without having studied an hour. This does not accord with the regulations in our Commonwealth, which require the name of the student to be registered with the Prothonotary of the Common Pleas of the county, and that he shall have studied three years, if he began under the age of twenty, and two years, if he began afterwards. Therefore, there being similarity between the two systems, Colonel Snowden reported adversely to the motion; otherwise, a member of the Wisconsin Bar, as was said, who had not prepared himself by any study whatever, might claim admission into the highest court of this Commonwealth merely by the production of a certificate from that State.

The Court affirmed this report and refused the admission.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—The entire morning session was taken up with the trial of Henry Reihl, upon the charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 1217 Pearl street, which was complained of as the resort of abandoned and lewd men and women, whose revels and brawls were to the scandal and annoyance of the good persons of the neighborhood. At the close of our report the case had not been concluded.

—The "Deep Bottom" tribe of Indians in Massachusetts is so far reduced in numbers that only one female is left.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, March 18, 1869.

The Money market presents no new feature. Continued closeness prevails, the supply of available funds steadily falling off, while the demand is rather increasing, the daily applications at the banks, added to those which have laid over from time to time, making quite a formidable array, considering the limited resources of the banks. The banks are, however, doing all they can to help their depositors along, and, by a judicious division of the funds at their disposal, are generally able to meet reasonable expectations, although many of their customers have to submit to a reduction of the amounts applied for. Borrowers as a rule find money more accessible outside than at the banks, and private capitalists are now doing a good business at high rates.

There was but little change in stocks to-day, and the business was light. Government and State loans were very steady. City loans of the new issue sold at 101. All descriptions of Railroad bonds were steady; Reading Railroad closed at 85¼, about the same as yesterday; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57½, an advance of ½; North Pennsylvania Railroad at 34, no change; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56.

Bank shares were more sought after; sales of Mechanics' at 31½; Girard at 60; and Commercial at 57. Bank and Passenger Railway shares were neglected, and prices mostly nominal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$600	City 6s, New	101	$2000	St Louis Gold	101
$100	N Pa 6s	86	$1000	Mor Cl 1 m	86½
6 000	Phil & Sun 7s	92	16	an Mech Bk	31½
$2000	All Co 5s	74½	11	sh Girard Bk	60
$1000	do	74½	126	sh Penna R	57½
$1000	Leh Cs, gold	95½	100	sh Read R	46½
$5000	do	95½	26	sh N Central	46¾
$1000	do	95½	1	oan N Penna	33½
$2000	do	90½			

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10 00 A. M.	131¼	10 50 A. M.	131¼
10 30 "	131¼	10 55 "	131
10 31 "	131	11 00 "	131¼
10 35 "	131¼	12 15 P. M.	131
10 45 "	131		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¾@117; 5-20s of 1862, 119¾@120; 5-20s, 1864, 115½@115¾; 5 20s, Nov., 1865, 117¼@118; July, 1865, 113¾@113¾; do., 1867, 113¾@113¾; do. 1868, 113¾@113¾; 10-40s, 105¾@105¾. Gold, 131¼. Union Pacific bonds, 103¾@104.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 116¾@117; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 119¾@120; do., 1864, 115¾@115¾; do., 1865, 117¼@117¾; do. July, 1865, 113¾@113¾; do. July, 1867, 113¾@113¾; do. 1868, 113¾@113¾; 5s, 10-40s, 105½@105¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119 85. Gold, 131@131¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¾@117; do. 1862, 119¾@119¾; do., 1864, 115¾@115¾; do., 1865, 117¼@117¾; do. 1866, new, 113¾@113¾; do., 1867, new, 113¾@113¾; do., 1868, 113¾@113¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105¼@105¾; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 103¾@103¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 131@131¼; Silver, 125@126¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, March 18.—The Flour market continues dull, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers, in lots, at $5 25@5 50 for superfine; $6@6 50 for extras; $6 50@7 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $7@9 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; $9 50@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour, sales at $7 25@7 75 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no improvement to notice in the Wheat market, and prices are weak. Sales of 1000 bushels red at $1 60; amber at $1 65@1 68; white at $1 85@1 95. Rye sells at $1 55@1 57 per bushel for Western. Corn is dull at the decline quoted yesterday. Sales of 3 00 bushels yellow at 88c.; and 300 bushels high Western mixed in the Elevator at 90c. Oats are selling at 78@75c for Western; and 66@68c. for Pennsylvania. 1000 bushels Barley Malt sold at $2 20.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in active demand at an advance. Sales of 550 bushels at $10@10 50. Timothy ranges from $2 35 to $2 62½—the latter rate from second hands. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at $2 65@2 70.

Bark is in good demand, with sales of 50 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $56.

—There are in San Francisco 178 cigar factories—a hundred managed by Chinamen—making 50,000,000 cigars yearly.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, March 18.—Arrived, brig Resolute, from Philadelphia, for St. Marys, short of water. Has been out 12 days; lost water casks, and had maintopsail blown away.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Arrived, steamship Columbia, from Havana.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 18.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....27 | 11 A. M.....39 | 3 P. M.....41

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Private Property at Sea in War—The Last Letter of "Historicus."

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Vernon Harcourt was no doubt well pleased to seize the opportunity for a diversion which Mr. Johnson's Manchester speech afforded him. Mr. Harcourt has long been busily engaged in undermining, by his logic regarding British responsibility for the Alabama, the high esteem and respect he had previously built up in America by his support of the cause of the Union against the cause of the insurrection. One happy chance for diversion he had, and used, when "recognition of Rebel belligerency" was dragged in by head and ears as the foundation of our pecuniary claim for the Alabama's ravages; another he now enjoys in the remarks let fall by Mr. Johnson regarding the hoped-for immunity of private property in time of war.

But his second diversion is not so happy as his first. It was no difficult matter to show two sides to the question of considering England's recognition of the Confederate States as the *fons et origo* of our suit for the liquidation of specific damages caused by a single class of war casualties. But, when it comes to this second affair, what does "Historicus" make out? He diverges from the field of legal decision into that of private or individual opinion, and gives us, in place of his customary erudition, very general and inexact assertions to the effect that the ameliorating tendency of war cannot be applied to the protection of private property at sea.

The new doctrine is, as our readers know, that international law ought to protect private property at sea, as Mr. Johnson somewhat generally, but intelligibly, presented it, "private property upon the ocean, during war, shall never be subject to capture—men may be killed upon the land and upon the ocean in battle, but the merchant will go his own way unharmed." This doctrine, we may add, has been forced upon the attention of jurists by the mercantile community of the world, which comprises some of the acutest thinkers as well as the most influential citizens and resolute legislators of all commercial nations.

Mr. Harcourt, in his late letter to the London *Times*, rehearses the view he expressed at Birmingham last autumn, namely, that "it is idle to attempt to put an end to the horrors of war except by preventing war itself;" and that, as the wanton destruction of private property at sea is one of the horrors of war, it cannot be prevented. "When the dogs of war are once slipped from the leash," he says, "I have very little faith in moderating their havoc." And, in brief, his theory is, that we should make war so terrible, and especially so injurious to commercial wealth, that "the most powerful and influential interests may be banded together to discourage it."

We confess frankly our astonishment at hearing the enunciation from such a source of such a doctrine; we fancy it was the controversial and syllogistic reasoning, rather than the rich historic knowledge, to say nothing of the philanthropic sentiment, of the writer which projected it. On the same ground we are under obligations to take backward steps in civilization, and reduce war to Indian butchery; and whereas by degrees certain conceded usages of humanity have, under the influence of Christian nations, become binding "laws of war," whose transgression is severely punished even in their own troops, by all civilized nations, our intelligent international jurist has "no faith in moderating havoc." On the doctrine of "Historicus" we must go to mediæval times and savage isles for our exemplars in warfare, and take as our teachers not Washington and Wellington, but the Thug and Sioux. Whoever is conversant with the history of warfare, from earliest to latest ages, will see how civilization and intelligence have redeemed it from being a wild carnival of blood and booty, wherein the wanton sacking of cities, the putting of prisoners by the thousand to the sword, the outrage of women, the slaughter of infants, have borne conspicuous parts. Did these horrible atrocities ever lessen the frequency of war? Let the Palatinates of history bear witness.

Should "Historicus" reply that he does not seek a retrograde toward wanton destruction of life and the means of life beyond the present rules of civilized war, we may properly insist that he then abandons the fundamental hypothesis of his argument; for it is merely a further mitigation of such horrors as have already been mitigated by international agreement, that is now under discussion.

Mr. Harcourt, in the next place, and independent of his general theory, takes the ground, inferentially, that neutral property at sea is entitled to no more immunity than neutral property on land, which latter gets in practice none at all. We repeat, in justice to this able writer, that this argument is only "inferential," but so much it certainly is; and it comes out during his overthrow of a windmill that he sets up, namely, that "the most popular argument for protecting private belligerent property at sea is that private belligerent property on land is protected."

We shall not go into the side issue which "Historicus" raises by disputing this alleged proposition of his opponents. What we say, on the contrary, is that the two cases are essentially different. It is difficult, and probably impossible, to protect from capture "private belligerent property on land;" but the reason is because it is so often difficult to restrain the needs of food and forage in an army; to discriminate between real and pretended "farmers" and guerrillas in a hostile region; to decide when the products of lands or factories have or have not been carried habitually to the camps of the enemy. The facts are different on the sea. Is Semmes' seizure of ships' chronometers to be put on a par with Sheridan's destruction of the wheatfields regularly reaped in season by Early's columns? Is the burning and scuttling of whale-ships, armed with no more serviceable weapons than harpoons, to be likened to Sherman's destruction of houses containing extra shot-guns and cavalry bridles, or even to his seizure of food and forage out of barns? That is what "Historicus" argues.

For ourselves, we ask first to have it demonstrated that merchant ships, without arms, without contraband of war, and obviously pacific in intent, cannot be determined beyond doubt to be peaceful commercial vessels, and as such protected, before we give up the hope that the amelioration of warfare may at some day reach and shield them. We shall concede as necessary a right of search; a right of destruction on discovery of contraband of war, or on discovery of hostile intent or use; we might even, if necessary, concede a right in the war-ship to supply its own needs, in order to meet the argument from analogy in hostile armies; but there is something different from wanton destruction designed purely to increase the horrors of war. There will still be ships enough left to protect, after these exceptions, in the commerce of all nations.

The Administration of General Grant—The Beginning.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The rush of hungry patriots to Washington on the wild hunt for office startles even the managing politicians whose followers these hungry patriots are. General Grant, however, accustomed to dealing with large bodies of men on a short notice, sustains the pressure with the coolness of an old campaigner, and takes his own time in parcelling out the loaves and fishes. Meantime our attention is called to the more important responsibilities and duties of his position. We expect under his administration, in the development of the incalculable resources of the United States, an epoch of progress, prosperity, and power without an example in the records of any people on the face of the globe. We have had reasons to fear a financial crisis and collapse from the mismanagement of the Treasury, and reasons, also, to fear, from these and other causes, such demoralizations and disorders in our body politic as might bring upon us political as well as financial bankruptcy; but we look now for brighter days and better things.

It is yet too soon to pass judgment upon the capacities of the new Cabinet in the work of retrenchment and reform; but there are two departments which have already gone vigorously to the task before them. We refer to the War and the Navy Departments. The experienced and efficient men assigned to the professional business of these departments have commenced with the will of new householders preparing for a wedding in the family and a bridal reception. General and special orders affecting the reorganization and reduction of the army and the pruning down of useless expenses have already been sent to every section of the country. It is contemplated within a short time to reduce the aggregate rank and file of the army in active service from forty-five to twenty-five regiments—or say from forty-five to twenty-five thousand men—and in this and other ways to cut down in a twelvemonth the expenditures of the War Office to one half the last annual budget of the Secretary. This is good. And in the Navy Department we have evidences of similar activity with the pruning-knife. Indeed, it is said that Admiral Porter, in direct charge of the reform bureau, is turning the department upside down and inside out, and that Grandfather Welles would even now be shocked at the innovations made in the brushing away of the dust and cobwebs of many years' accumulation, and in the clearing out of old and useless lumber. At the same time Secretary Borie, off on a little journey, leaves posted about the walls for the information of place-hunting interlopers this facetious inscription:—"There are no vacancies in this department." He has no time to waste upon office-beggars.

We see, then, that in the War and Navy Offices it is the purpose of the new managers to reduce *personnel*, machinery, and expenses to the margin of a fair peace establishment. Let it not be inferred, however, that this means peace under Grant's administration, right or wrong. It means only that while peace prevails our army and navy may be razeed to the peace establishment of a mere police force on land and water. Why not, when, under President Grant, from the men, materials, appliances, and inventions of our late civil war, he could within six weeks muster the most formidable army in the world and a navy that would be a terror to any navy? The inaugural very clearly shows that while General Grant means to ask nothing that is not right of foreign powers, he intends to submit to nothing that is wrong. So the War and Navy Departments under him are to be organized for the exigency of war, while reduced as to the expenditures of an assured, enduring peace.

But how is it with the other departments—the Treasury, the Interior, and the Post Office? Here a different order of things seems to prevail; here the politicians appear as if in full possession, and the wild hunt for office is in full blast, on Marcy's debasing motto that "to the victors belong the spoils." There are not in this demoralizing exhibition any very encouraging signs of "economy, retrenchment, and reform." But when this unseemly rush of spoilsmen and this degrading scramble for places at the public crib shall have somewhat abated, we expect that General Grant will take a look into the practical working of these departments, and we expect that if they are found wanting upon the test of economy and retrenchment, he will apply the rule of his address to the Congressional committee announcing his election—the rule of dismissing at once any member of his Cabinet when found incompetent or unsatisfactory. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, an officer second only in his great responsibilities to the head of the Treasury, comes also within this category.

The Post Office Department has been turned over to Mr. Creswell deeply in debt or behindhand; the Interior Department has been turned over to General Cox awfully mixed up with rings of Indian-cheating contractors and railway land speculating rings, and all sorts of Territorial schemes and jobs; the Treasury Department and its appendages of the internal revenue service have become a scandal to the Government and a burden to the people too heavy to be much longer endured, and all in consequence of the thieving whisky rings, tobacco rings, gold and stock gambling rings, and other rings of sharpers and plunderers too numerous here to specify. All these abuses, frauds, and corruptions in all these departments, it is the duty of the officers in charge to rectify, and General Grant says that reform is his fixed purpose. The heads of the departments then, will do well not to forget this; for if found deficient they must by the President be removed, and because even for their deficiencies he will be held responsible to the country.

The Difference Between Civil Administration and Military Command.

From the N. Y. World.

If the Presidency be regarded merely as an administrative office, having no higher duties than to execute such laws as Congress has enacted, or may enact, there may seem a closer resemblance between it and the command of great armies than really exists. Both the civil and the military office are positions of superintendence; both offices have to deal with many subordinates and multitudes of details; and the administrative details of both may seem to require a superior capacity for business. But it must not be inferred from these points of similarity that success as a general betokens the kind of administrative ability required in a President. As soon as we begin to look more closely into the matter we shall find that, in the nature of the duties, there is no real resemblance. When General Grant was in active command of an army, his business did not consist in the raising of men and the selection of officers, but chiefly in directing those officers and men where they should march and when they should fight; whereas the business of the Presidency, considered merely as an administrative office, consists almost wholly in the selection of instruments, and scarcely at all in prescribing their daily activity. The duties of President Grant's civil appointees are all prescribed by laws—laws so definite, certain, and full, as to leave little place for discretion, and that little to be exercised by the officers themselves, and not by him. He may appoint them, but he has no authority to chalk out what they are to do when appointed. But in the exercise of military command, it was quite the reverse. It was General Grant's chief function as a military commander to cut out work for his subordinates, and direct the course of their daily activity. He neither raised his troops nor appointed their officers. All regimental and company officers (except in the small regular army) were appointed by the Governors of the States in which the regiments were raised; the brigadier-generals and other higher officers by the President and Senate. General Grant could merely select particular officers among his subordinates for this or that particular service; and neither in the Army of the Potomac nor at the West did he ever assign a dozen officers to different commands from those in which he either found them, or to which they were promoted in the ordinary course of the service. His duties as a general consisted in planning and superintending campaigns, the instruments of which were created to his hands. When he came East, he found the army which he marched against Richmond already organized; General Meade continued to command it; the corps and division commanders remained nearly the same, and no changes were made in officers of a lower grade. But now that General Grant has come to the Presidency, his chief duties, as an administrative officer, consist in the appointment of officers whose duties are so carefully prescribed by law that he can give them no order of any kind, either directly or through the heads of departments.

It is easy to perceive, from this statement, that General Grant's experience as an administrative officer in the army had no tendency to fit him for the administrative duties of the Presidency. The one position was no sort of training for the other, their duties being so wholly unlike. If General Grant had had the appointment of all his own subordinates in the army; if he had taken them mostly from men who were not in the army and with whom he had no acquaintance; if the applicants for each position had been as numerous as they are in civil offices, and had been as persistently and impudently backed; and if, after he had appointed them, he could give them no order, and never interfere except to remove them for inefficiency or misconduct, then his administrative duties in the army would have been similar to those which devolve on him as President. More of General Grant's time as President will be consumed in listening to representations and counter-representations bearing upon appointments to office than he will bestow upon all the other duties of his new position. His acquaintance with the civil service is not sufficient to enable him either to form a very accurate judgment of the requirements of particular offices, or of the fitness of particular men to fill them. He has thus far proceeded like a novice; and, beginning already to feel his incompetency and stagger under his unmeasured burdens, he has avowed his intention to take refuge behind the heads of departments and members of Congress. His Cabinet he has appointed himself, after much floundering; and although there are one or two good names in it, it is, taken as a whole, the weakest and most inexperienced ever appointed by any President. Considering what a botch he has made of a thing so simple, where the number of officers is so small, and all men competent for them are well known, there is no likelihood of wise selections for the sixty thousand places in the civil service. It is not surprising that a mere army officer should have blundered so egregiously, for there was obviously nothing in his past duties which trained him for the performance of his present duties. While General Grant will hereafter receive recommendations from the heads of departments and members of Congress, it is understood that he reserves to himself the ultimate decision on all appointments, for the purpose, we suppose, of preventing anybody from holding office who is not zealously devoted to him, and who will not, when the proper time comes, favor his reelection.

A Desperate Device.

From the N. Y. World.

The announcement that General Stoneman has issued an order directing the removal of all State officers in Virginia who will not or cannot take the test oath, or iron-clad, by the 18th prox., may not seem of any considerable public significance, and yet it is. To show how, it is necessary to state that this order is superinduced by that resolution of the Fortieth Congress which decreed that thirty days from date thereof no person should hold any civil office in either of the States of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, unless said person could take the oath prescribed in the act of July 2, 1862, or had been relieved of his disabilities under the so-called fourteenth amendment by a two-thirds Congressional vote. At the time this resolution was under discussion, we indicated that it was part of a deliberate attempt to build up, by the persuasive power of office, a radical party in the South of better material than has heretofore gone to constitute that organization. Feeling that the negroes were losing confidence in the carpet-bag men, and yet seeing it to be all-important to hold this black balance of power as a set-off to the growing aversion of the North, the radical leaders some time since hit on the plan of securing weak and venal Southerners to take charge of the negroes and bring them up, in conjunction with such whites as they might influence, to the support of the party. The means of purchasing such leaders lay ready to the hand in the various State offices, and this resolution in question was therefore passed, to sequester, as it were, the civil establishment of these States into a corruption fund.

It is perfectly well known to Congress that these State offices cannot be filled by test-oath men, and indeed it is not desired by that body that they should be. The test-oath is merely the means of forcing the present incumbents to apply for a removal of disabilities, and this removal is only to be obtained on a pledge of support to the radical party. If the official will give this pledge and prove his sincerity, he is to be allowed to remain; but if not, then down comes the oath upon him, out he goes, and in his place comes a "reliable" man.

In Virginia, the offices thus to be utilized number some three thousand; in Texas and Mississippi, near two thousand each—or about seven thousand in all. Now, seven thousand "white-washed Rebels," scattered in every county in these three outlying States, would be quite an effective corps of officers to marshal the negroes to the polls in the reconstruction elections yet to come; and not only useful thus, but likewise as a standing advertisement to flesh-pot men in every other Southern State that office was to be had by adhesion to the radical party. With this as the programme, General Stoneman's order indicates the first step to an attempt at its accomplishment. That such a design should have been conceived, or be now in process of execution, betokens, we cannot but think, a very considerable degree of weakness in the radical party. Men do not seek reinforcements till they need them; and this wild scheme of buying Southern support indicates beyond all doubt a deep-seated conviction among the radical leaders that there are causes at work to operate a most serious defection in their Northern ranks. Of course, they would not own it; it is the part of strategy to keep up a tremendous drum-beating and marching and countermarching where the lines are slim. But one thing is certain: Grant would not have bid for scalawag support in the appointment of Creswell, and Congress would not now be utilizing Southern State offices, if there was not something wrong in the North. The rogues are losing ground, depend upon it.

Retrenchment Must Be Had.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Washington reports affirm the existence of a persistent pressure upon heads of departments by members of Congress for places wherewith to reward needy constituents. In so far as these demands involve merely the supersedure of ins by outs, we do not regret it. "Rotation in office" is generally wholesome, even to those who disrelish it. No department clerk who is worth his salt ought to wish to remain in office more than four years at furthest. Let young, active, energetic workers be appointed to clerkships; let each understand that he is to be retained but four years, and be admonished to save at least one-third of his earnings from the outset; let him go out with the administration that appointed him, having saved the means wherewith to start in some private business (settling and working a quarter-section of public land, if he can do no better); and let the next brood follow in the footsteps of its predecessor. We believe this best for service and servants alike; for, though there are doubtless a few clerks and higher officers in the departments whose rare capacity or special knowledge it would be difficult to replace, yet so many tend to become fossils the moment they fancy themselves fixtures, that the public interest would be decidedly promoted by a general clearing-out as often as once in four years. We do not object, therefore, to wholesale changes; we only insist that the Secretaries shall be allowed ample time to familiarize themselves with the machinery of their respective departments and the merits of their subordinates before they are required to make them.

But more urgent even than this is the requirement that the number of clerical and other Government employés shall be greatly reduced. That number was necessarily swelled by the exigencies of war; it has since been reduced, but not nearly so much as it should be. Half the assistant assessors, collectors, etc., of internal revenue that were absolutely required when we had taxes on everything, from a baby's first garment to an old man's shroud, ought now to suffice, since more than three-fourths of the articles subjected to war taxes have been wholly relieved from impost. Yet we know that, where assessors and collectors have discharged subordinates, under general orders from the Treasury to retrench, members of Congress have interceded at Washington and obtained their restoration. This must come to a full stop, and the wheel must revolve in the opposite direction. Three per cent., at furthest, should assess and collect the internal revenue, and we hope it will soon be made to do so.

As to the customs, we judge that twenty-five per cent. of the present cost of their collection ought to be saved, and that this city should contribute her full quota towards the reduction. It ought not to cost nearly one per cent. of the money collected here to collect it; but it does. If we could only dispel the prevalent illusion that the public service is a political almshouse, wherein the lame, and the halt, and the paralytic, are to be fed and fattened at the public cost, the needed reform would be easy. But almost every one has a brother, or cousin, or son, or nephew, who doesn't seem to know how to take care of himself, hence is presumed admirably calculated to officiate as a guardian of the public interests and welfare. "To the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished," is the accepted maxim, and we submit, only protesting that it is not the people and their treasury who are rightfully vanquished. Let the winning party have its pap; but let no dime of it be lavished on a hungry partisan who cannot, or does not, give value received for every dime he robs, and let the fewest officers that can do the work suffice; and, if one must be retained or appointed who can do but half work, let him be content with half pay.

It is the crying evil of our day that working for the public pays better, or is supposed to pay better, than working for yourself. The farmer's or the mechanic's son would rather be an inspector of customs or policeman than inherit his father's business and follow it. The soil is neglected and often deserted, because those who should cultivate it fancy they can do better as tide-waiters or post-office clerks. The laws and the policy which beguile them into that delusion have very much to answer for.

We pray the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to appoint as assessors and collectors men who will promise to reduce their subordinates to the lowest practicable figure, and stand by them in so doing, no matter who may remonstrate and insist on making the revenue service a gigantic soup-house. Now is the time to retrench: if a "new broom" does not "sweep clean," it were absurd to expect an old one to do it. Begin the work of reform by pledging every assessor and collector to reduce his force to the utmost on or before the first of July next, when the new fiscal year will open; and, having incited good resolutions, take care that they be faithfully adhered to.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY. SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, Including a Number of Choice Gems. A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS. A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC. Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 1

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 134 DOCK Street, PHILADELPHIA.

COBB EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia. DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand 12 21 Also, WOOL SACKS.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS,

FOR SALE AT PAR

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW

Have Removed their

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe. Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers'. 1 28 6m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY

No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12

BK JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

At Closest Market Rates.

N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stocks Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms, ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON, B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS, And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 126

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of Spring and Summer Coatings,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. 1 28 w

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

1040 MILES

NOW COMPLETED.

The First Mortgage Bond

HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

WE ARE NOW SELLING

AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms:—

For $1000 1881s, we pay a difference of.....$146 34
$1000 1862s, we pay a difference of..... 173 34
$1000 1864s, we pay a difference of..... 128 34
$1000 1865s, Nov., we pay a diff. of..... 153 34
$1000 10-40s, we pay a difference of..... 43 34
$1000 1865s, July, we pay a difference of 116 34
$1000 1867s, July, we pay a difference of 118 34
$1000 1868s, July, we pay a difference of 118 34

Or in proportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, ETC.,

No. 36 South THIRD Street.

219 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Stree

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,

LATE WITH

Howell & Brothers,

No. 1338 CHESNUT Street.

Trade Supplied at Manufacturers' Prices.

HOWELL & BROS.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

PAPER HANGINGS,

REMOVED TO

Nos. 3 and 5 DECATUR Street,

BELOW MARKET,

2 22 tf Between Sixth and Seventh streets.

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

No. 251 South THIRD Street,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL Papers and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Street. 2 25 3m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

8 17 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 1 8 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Simon Sanforth, twenty years old, residing at Beverly, N. J., while working yesterday in the dye house of G. T. Barcus & Co., fell into a vat and was badly scalded. He was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Last evening, at the Franklin Institute, one of a series of lectures on light was delivered before a fair audience. The reraction of the different colored rays was exemplified by the lecturer, adding perspicuity to the interesting topic.

—A large meeting of packing-box makers was held last evening at the public house, Fifth street, below Lombard, for the purpose of adopting a scale of prices for the government of packing-box makers. Benjamin Guyer in the chair. The committee on scale of prices made a report, which, after discussion, was laid over for future consideration.

—Yesterday afternoon at two o'clock the Fenian Brotherhood held a public meeting at National Hall. Vocal and instrumental music, interspersed with addresses, made up the entertainment, which was participated in by a large audience. Mr. James Gibbons presided, and the address referred to the near approach of Ireland's liberation and the downfall of England's rule in the Green Isle.

—The Hibernian Society, established for the benefit of Irish emigrants in distress, observed the festival of St. Patrick by partaking of their annual dinner at the Continental Hotel, to which a large company sat down at 5 o'clock. Major-General Robert Patterson, who has been president of the society for a number of years, presided, and Mr. Andrew C. Craig acted as secretary. After the removal of the cloth, the regular toasts were proposed, and apropriately responded to either by speech or song.

—About 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning a young man named Leady placed a pistol in his mouth and discharged it, the ball taking effect and lodging some where about the head. Leady boards at a hotel in the vicinity of Sixth and Willow streets, and his wife was in the room with him when the rash act was perpetrated. She is engaged as a danseuse in one of the Third street concert saloons, and her husband, it is said, became jealous of her. Dr. Levis is in attendance on Leady, but entertains little or no hope of his recovery.

—Last evening, at St. George's Methodist Church, Fourth and New streets, the Historical Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church celebrated its anniversary. The church was well filled with both visitors from other Methodist churches and the congregation of St. George's. Dr. Cooper presided at the meeting. After the opening prayer by Dr. Koons, Dr. Cooper made an address of some length, and after this an essay was read by the Rev. John W. Ruth, on the death of the late Vice-President of the society, the Rev. J. W. Early.

The Rev. Mr. Steinman also made an address, which was followed by the presentation to the society of several relics. The first was an old hair-covered trunk, which, many years ago, was used for the keeping of conference documents. A bag in which, many years ago, the contributions of the congregation were received, was also presented, and with it a pair of candlesticks of old church celebrity. A photograph of Beams' Church, near Lancaster, completed the list. The relics were received by Dr. Cooper on behalf of the society.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 131¼.

—The internal revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $156,000.

—General Schoneld leaves Washington for his new command to-day.

—The President and his family will move into the White House to-day.

—The Governor of Louisiana has signed the bill providing for mixed seaports.

—The State Agricultural Convention was in session at Harrisburg yesterday.

—The army of office-seekers in Washington is daily receiving reinforcements.

—O'Baldwin, the pugilist, has been arrested in Boston, on the charge of breaking the peace.

—The depot of the Winona and St. Peter's Railroad, at Washa, Minnesota, was burned yesterday.

—Reading is plagued with false alarms of fire, and offers a reward for the detection of the mendacious alarmers.

—Northeastern Texas declares in favor of A. J. Hamilton for Governor and B. W. Grey for Lieutenant-Governor.

—Don Manuel B. Garcia, the new Envoy of the Argentine Republic, was introduced to the President on Tuesday.

—Nicholas Schaeffar, a wealthy farmer of Berks county, was found drowned in the Schuylkill canal, near Reading, yesterday morning.

—The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution was ratified by the lower branch of the New York Legislature, last night, by a vote of 72 to 47.

—The joint commission of the American and British Governments to settle the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound difficulty will meet in New York to-day.

—The ship Bosworth, from Java, arrived at New York yesterday. On the voyage six of the crew died from jungle fever, and seven more afflicted with the same disease were left in the hospital at Table Bay.

—The breach of promise case of Sarah Sherman vs. Richard Ransom, on trial for several days before the Superior Court at Worcester, Mass., terminated yesterday, with a verdict of $4000 damages for plaintiff.

—MEMPHIS, March 17.—A prisoner in the Helena, Arkansas, jail, yesterday overheard two negro prisoners discussing the assassination of General Hindman, and informed the jailor, who, together with the marshal, took them out, and after charging one of the prisoners with the crime, the latter confessed to being one of nine negroes who had formed a conspiracy to burn the town of Helena, to avenge the hanging of a negro last September.

Three of the party had gone to Hindman's house for the purpose of burning it, he having prosecuted the negro who was hung. One of the number seeing Hindman sitting at a window, levelled a musket at him and fired, killing him. The others, becoming frightened, fled and abandoned the plot to burn the town. Five of the nine have been arrested and are now in jail.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, March 17.—The following has been received from Mexico:—

Work on the telegraph line between the city of Mexico and Tampico has been commenced.

The printers in the Mexican capital are organizing a Typographical Union.

The arrival of the Minister from the German Confederation is daily looked for.

HAVANA, March 17.—Many rumors come in from the interior of important engagements with the rebels. Troops have just been sent to Remedios. Two Mexicans who arrived at Manicaragua have been imprisoned on suspicion of being officers in the rebel service.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A Havana special says a decree has been issued reducing taxes one half, and imposing the following duties on exports under foreign flags: On sugar, 7 reals per box; tobacco, 175 per quintal; molasses, 50c. per hhd. This decree goes into effect April 1.

The insurrents at Villa Clara have issued currency notes of the denomination of five dollars, payable on the achievement of independence.

The United States flag-ship Contoocook is at Key West. The Narragansett is here.

Advices from the city of Mexico to the 10th inst. have been received. Negrete has escaped to the mountains. The troops who went in pursuit were returning to Puebla.

The people demand general amnesty to restore quiet and confidence.

Charges have been made against the Secretary of War for pardoning Dominguez.

LONDON, March 17.—The annual contest for the championship between Oxford and Cambridge Universities, eight oared boats, took place this afternoon at four o'clock, and resulted in a victory for Oxford by four lengths. The distance was about five miles from Putney, down the river Thames, and was made in 20 minutes and 6½ seconds.

LONDON, March 17.—Large meetings have been held in Dublin and Belfast, at which petitions to the Queen against the disestablishment of the Irish Church were adopted.

MADRID March 17.—During the sitting of the Constituent Cortes, yesterday, General Prim, Minister of War, announced that the Monarchists were prepared with their candidate for the throne, and that his name would be made public very soon.

MADRID, March 17.—The Constituent Cortes has appointed four permanent committees to supervise the business of the Assembly. It is said that the draft of the new Constitution, to be submitted to the Cortes, establishes complete civil and religious liberty, but retains Catholicism as the religion of the State.

MADRID, March 17.—Serious disturbances, growing out of the opposition of the people to the military conscription, are reported in Andalusia. At Xeres and Montara barricades were erected, and there was some fighting between the people and the troops. In the latter place two men were killed and six wounded. No disorder has occurred in Cadiz. Senor Sagosta has advised the Cortes not to enforce conscription. The members of the Cortes, without distinction of party, have offered their assistance and support to the government to maintain public order at any cost.

Nominations and Confirmations.

Yesterday President Grant sent into the Senate the following nominations of postmasters, namely:—Elizabeth Van Lew, of Richmond, Va., in acknowledgment of important services to the Union army during the Rebellion, vice Alexander Sharp, resigned, and since confirmed as Marshal for the District of Columbia; Eliza F. Evans, at Ravenna, Ohio; Emily J. C. Bushnell, Sterling, Illinois; George L. Mathews, Dubuque, Iowa; C. E. Carr, Galesburg, Ill.; William A. Clarke, Vanwert, Ohio; Amaziah Ballou Hancock, Ohio; A. W. Farnsworth, Topeka, Kansas; Ernick B. Pendleton, Westerly, Rhode Island; Rufus H. Mellon, Amboy, Ill.; Warren W. Huntington, Galena, Ill.; Richard J. Tompkins, Mount Carroll, Ill. Six or seven of the above are reappointments.

The President also nominated Jos. P. Smith as Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania, vice Fort, deceased; Israel Washburn, Jr., Collector of Customs for Portland and Falmouth, whose commission expired January 27, 1868; C. C. P. Clark, Collector of Customs, Oswego, N. Y., vice Van Dick, whose commission expired January 16, 1869; Henry D. Moore, Collector of Customs, Philadelphia, in place of Marks, resigned.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the following nominations:—Frank Moore, of New York, Secretary of American Legation at Madrid; John F. Forbes, Pension Agent at Philadelphia. There were no other confirmations.

WILMINGTON.

Committees of the M. E Conference.

Public Worship—J. D. Curtis, A. Rittenhouse, W. E. England, A. Cookman, and J. Humphries.

To Prepare Minutes for Publication—The Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, William H. Hutchin, D. F. Ridgway.

To Collect General Statistics—H. H. Bodine, T. M. Chatham, J. T. Van Barkalow.

To Collect and Arrange Missionary Statistics—J. O. Sypherd, C. W. Buoy, W. B. Walton.

Education—Wesley Kenney, A. Rittenhouse, W. Merrill, A. Cookman, H. Colclazer, Elijah Miller.

On Tract Cause—J. B. Quigg, W. W. Redman, John W. Pierson, Wm. B. Gregg, E. G. Irwin.

On Bible Cause—B. T. Price, A. Cookman, John France, T. Killiam.

On Sunday Schools—L. C. Matlack, T. S. Williams, G. W. Burke.

On Temperance—Charles Hill, J. H. Lightbourne, Joseph Dare.

On Church Extension—W. E. England, J. B. Merritt, William F. Talcott, Valentine Gray, T. J. Quigley, D. R. Thomas.

On Finance—S. T. Gardner, Leonidas Dobson, James Fegate.

On Post Offices—A. D. Davis, William T. Tull, G. D. Watson.

To Collect and Arrange Addresses of Local Preachers—J. W. Hammersley, N. W. Bennum, A. A. Ewing.

On Missions—The Presiding Elders.

On Necessitous Cases—The Board of Stewards.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

After our report closed yesterday, the following transpired in the Legislature:—

The following private bills were passed in the House:—

House bill releasing certain collateral inheritance tax of G. W. Fahnestock.

Senate bill providing for the appointment of superintendents of highways in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards.

Senate supplement to the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society.

Senate bill exempting the property of the Industrial Home for Girls, in Third ward, from taxation.

Senate bill vacating a portion of Green lane in Twenty-first ward.

Senate supplement to consolidation act relative to appointment of municipal claims.

Senate bill authorizing Laurel Hill Cemetery to hold additional lands.

The special business of the evening was the discussion of the fifteenth constitutional amendment, and its ratification by this State. The speeches were by Cornman, Democrat, Rea, Republican, and others, and were continued to a late hour without reaching a vote. The hall of the House was crowded. The arguments were in substance the same as those urged by prominent leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties in Congress at the time of the consideration of the constitutional amendment.

The following preamble and resolutions were agreed upon by the Democrats in caucus during the afternoon, and an attempt was made at the opening of the discussion, by Mr. Rogers, of Philadelphia, to bring them before the House. They represent the views of the Democracy:—

Whereas It is provided in the State constitution that all the amendments thereto must be adopted by two successive Legislatures and ratified by the people; *and whereas*, the amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as the fifteenth amendment, now before the House, will, if ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, practically and radically alter and amend the third section of article 1 of our State Constitution; *and whereas*, the citizens of Pennsylvania may, by votes of the Legislatures of the states whose institutions are foreign to our own, be deprived of the sacred right of determining what changes, if any, shall be made in their organic law; therefore

Resolved, That the consideration of the so-called fifteenth amendment be postponed until the second Tuesday of January, 1870, for action of the Legislature, then in session, so that the sovereign people of Pennsylvania may, through the representatives elected for the purpose, record their decree in favor of its adoption or rejection.

The above preamble and resolution were objected to by Mr. Davis, Republican, and were withdrawn.

Murder in Virginia.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 16.—A murder was committed on Sunday morning, about four miles from Hampton, on the Yorktown road, the particulars of which, so far as we can ascertain, were as follows:—

It seems that a man named John Thomas, who resides near Little Bethel, was, aroused by some noise in the vicinity of his smoke house, and got up to ascertain the cause. Fearing that it might be robbers, he took down his shot gun and passed out of the back door. He advanced cautiously to the smoke house, and there found three stalwart negroes busily engaged in prying open the door.

As he came up near them he asked:—"What are you doing there?" when they all three fired at him and then fled. The balls took effect, one in the face, one in the shoulder, and the other in the viral regions near the heart. The shots did not prove instantly fatal, and medical assistance was at once sent for, but when the doctor arrived he informed the family that Thomas was mortally wounded, and could survive but a short time. The outrage occurred about two o'clock on Sunday morning, after which the wounded man could scarcely speak a word.

He stated that the negroes were strangers to him, and did not belong in that vicinity, though one of them he had seen before. Thomas was not more than ten feet from the party when he was shot, which accounts for the accuracy of their aim. He lingered until noon on Monday, when he died. He leaves a wife and nine small children to mourn his loss. No arrests have as yet been made.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....6 07 | MOON SETS....11 12
SUN SETS....6 40 | HIGH WATER....5 30

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

Jos. C. Guar, E. A. Souder, George L. Buzby, George N. Allen. } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.

City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
Ainlamis	London	New York	Mar. 3
Baltic	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 3
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 4
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 9
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 9
City of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 10

FOR EUROPE.

Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 18
New York	New York	Bremen	Mar. 18
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 20
Pennsylvania	Portland	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Celtic	New York	London	Mar. 20
Pereire	New York	Havre	Mar. 20
City of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Europa	New York	Havre	Mar. 24
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 24
China	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 24
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 27

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada.	Charleston	Mar. 18
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 18
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Mar. 19
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	Mar. 20
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 20
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 20
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 23
Yazoo	Philada.	New Orleans	Mar. 23
Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar. 25

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Br barque E. S. Haws, Stuart, St. John, N. B., John R. Penrose.
Bris E. P. Stewart, Holland, Cienfuegos, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Thos. G. Smith, Lake, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr C. E. Jackson, Babcock, Boston, do.
Schr O. H. Tolley, Bunting, Petersburg, Va., do.
Schr Mary Anna, Burns, New Haven, do.
Schr Col. Ellsworth, Harvey, Gloucester, Mass., Audenried, Norton & Co.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str R. Shriver, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Bessie Parker, Fritz, 60 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose.
Brig Mechanic, Dyer, 7 days from Cardenas with molasses to Thos. Watson & Sons.
Schr Little Rock, Richmond, 5 days from Rappahannock River, Va., with railroad ties to Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr Abraham Lincoln, Dill, 4 days from New York with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr Bee, Hearn, 7 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Taft, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Germania, Evers, hence for Bremen, which put into Halifax in distress, was repaired and nearly loaded when a leak was discovered. She was careened and the leak stopped. She was reloading 11th inst., and was expected to sail on the 18th.

Ship Roswell Sprague, Lewis, hence via Rio Janeiro, at Callao 26th ult.

Ship Alfred Barnes, hence for Acapulco, at Bermuda 20 inst., would proceed.

Steamship Ysabel, Teal, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 16th inst.

Barque Savannah, Knowlton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 3d inst.

Barque Cora, Henderson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Leghorn 3d inst.

Barque Schamyl, Snow, at Messina 23d ult., from Marseilles.

Barque Clara, Probst, from Amsterdam for Philadelphia, was spoken 12th inst., lat. 30, long 57.

Barque Black Brothers, Perry, hence for Rotterdam, was spoken 22d ult. lat. 41 50 N., long. 56 40 W.

Barque Isaac Rich, Achorn, at Valparaiso 15th ult. for Iquique, to load nitrate for Philadelphia at $15 gold.

Brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, was loading at Trinidad 3d inst.

Brig Annie Batchelder, Steelman, 30 days from Marseilles and 40 from Gibraltar, at New York 16th inst.

Brig Anna, Morrow, hence, at Barbados 15th ult., and remained 18th.

Schr Electra, Bailey, sailed from Barbados 13th ult. for Navassa.

Steamer James S. Green, Vance, hence, at Richmond 16th inst.

Steamer Ann Eliza Richards, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

DISASTER.

A letter to the Underwriters in this city from Lewes 16th inst., states that the brig Romaine ashore on the extreme point of Cape Henlopen, has between two and three feet of water in her hold. The captain had gone to Philadelphia.

FURNITURE, ETC.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL

ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE

FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND

GARTIENEN ENBEGRIFFEN.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

MEUBEL FABRICKANT,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT,

1 23mrp PHILADELPHIA.

RICHMOND & CO.,

Successors to Atwood & Hopper,

FURNITURE

WAREROOMS,

No. 45 South SECOND St.,

(East Side, Brown Stone Building),

1 4fm PHILADELPHIA.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired 3 11*

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WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16 No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 2 6 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,

2 3fmw3 No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

2 2

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Fabia Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 124 S. TENTH Street below Chestnut 4 29 6m*

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 124 S. TENTH Street below Chestnut 4 29 6m*

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $2 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. 1 23 3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 1869.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN S. STEVENSON, Jr., of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said District.

AUSTIN C. MAURY,
No. 332 S. THIRD Street,
Philadelphia.

To the Creditors of said Bankrupt. 3 11 3t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of the minor children of JOHN F. BURKE, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the final account of JOHN GILLAS, M. D., guardian of the minor children of JOHN F. BURKE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, March 25, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

THOMAS J. WORRELL,
3 16 th 25* Auditor.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY TO THE ESTATE OF ELI S. BURNETT deceased having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate will present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to the estate will please make payment to

JOHN W. SEXTON,
No. 114 S. THIRD Street,
HANNAH K. BURNETT,
No. 3915 CHESTNUT Street,
Executors.
3 9 4w6t Philadelphia.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION TO THE Estate of Mrs. LYDIA R. BAILEY, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and all having claims against the same will present them to

ELLEN M. BAILEY, Administratrix,
3 2 1w6t No. 26 N. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.

DYEING AND PRINTING.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,

(STATEN ISLAND,

No 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street; and 752 BROADWAY, New York.

This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most improved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.

GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE, [all the nap

NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

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IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 4 11

WILLIAM GROVES,

No. 888 SANSOM Street,

AGENT FOR

YEATMAN & GRAHAM'S [2 22 1m

PURE CINCINNATI CATAWBA WINES.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,

81 Monument street, Baltimore.

Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.

On the European Plan.

D. P. MORGAN.

NORTH PENN HOTEL, NO. 445 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, is NOW OPEN. on the European plan. A. STETSON, Superintendent. Rooms to rent, with or without board; boarding, with or without rooms. 3 5 1m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc, etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Flue, Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds from and Brass Castings of all description. Boring, Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
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6 12 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHEN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN B. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Bilieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 6 3

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putt Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 4 2

TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS.

ALL TRUNKS NOW MADE AT

The "Great Central" Trunk Depot,

Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fastens the Trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.

GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT,

N. W. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

TRAVELLERS NOTICE

Purchase your Trunks with Simons' Triple Fastenings, heavy Bolts; no fear of lock breaking.

AT THE GREAT CENTRAL,

4 11 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 2200 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 4 16

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this Line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cents per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges ashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 23 Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The South and Southwest

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,

WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, March 18.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 1f DOCK STREET WHARF.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail steamers appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, Mar. 20, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax, Tuesday, Mar. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, Mar. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, Apr. 3, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT.....Brocande.....Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont.....Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)

First Cabin.....$160 | Second Cabin.....$95

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Reduced attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAS,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. F. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 4 12

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.—EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAP PEOPLE'S and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received on and after the 8th instant, and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
3 6 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 4 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & Co.,
3 23 No. 13½ South Wharves.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfmcm No. 252 N. SECOND Street.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,

No. 405 LIBRARY Street,

All Custom House Business transacted.

PASSPORTS PROCURED

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 20 NORTH W

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1869.

Curiosities of Legislation.

During the present session of the State Legislature ten thousand bills have been thrown into the hopper, providing for every imaginable purpose, from the regulation of bounties on rat scalps to the incorporation of gigantic monopolies. Private interests of all descriptions have been promoted, and subjects of all kinds have in turn been up for action, except those which relate to the true business of the Legislature—the consideration of wise general laws promotive of the general welfare. This multiplicity of propositions necessarily generates a confusion in which corruption revels, for when men are called to act upon a mass of bills aspiring to the dignity of laws, which few read and none thoroughly understand, they are compelled to seek refuge from ignorance by finding a motive for action in favoritism; and the practical question becomes whether they will support this or that measure merely to oblige a friend or fellow-member, or whether they will insist upon a higher remuneration.

Yesterday's session offered a good illustration of the prevailing mode of managing public affairs. The proceedings of the Senate opened with a flaming speech from Mr. Beck, of Lycoming county. He is no chicken in politics nor in the ways and wiles of Harrisburg, for in former years he was a member of the House; but he bitterly complained that he had been made the victim of a conspiracy, "first to secure his absence in Philadelphia, and then to perpetrate this outrage (which consisted of an abolition of the Seventy-ninth Judicial district), concocted and put through by a resident of Williamsport," whom he charged as "one of the most corrupt scoundrels that entered the halls of legislation." In the novelettes of fourth-rate literature the abduction of innocent young ladies is a frequent occurrence, and in real life it sometimes happens that beautiful damsels, or even ugly men, are spirited away. But who ever before thought or heard of anybody (except an individual whom it is scarcely proper to mention to ears polite) running away with a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature? This is decidedly a new sensation, and we do not wonder that the walls of the Senate chamber resounded with the indignant plaints of the unhappy sufferer. Of course a villain of the deepest dye—an Iago, Robert le Diable, and Barbe Bleue all rolled into one—must have been the instigator of this fiendish plot; and accordingly Mr. Beck assures us that he was "one of the most corrupt scoundrels that entered the halls of legislation." No words can add to the hideous enormity of this description, and the cold blood must have shivered in the innocent audience of the irate speaker, as they contemplated the depth of moral turpitude thus fearfully portrayed. After this explanation, it was impossible to resist the appeal of injured innocence to undo on Wednesday morning the work of Monday night, and the Senatorial Solons resumed their patriotic labors.

Soon afterwards a bill relative to plank roads and turnpikes in Philadelphia came up for consideration, which provides for a needed reform by furnishing a mode for the transfer of the ownership of these thoroughfares "to the city upon the payment of the appraised value." It is but right that toll-gates should be abolished within our municipal bounderies; but the reporter, in commenting upon this bill, naively informs us that, although previous efforts to amend it, so as "to provide that a majority of the stockholders should consent to the damages to be awarded by the city," had failed, on this day they were successful, through the zealous efforts of Mr. Stinson. Of course! As an issue was likely to arise between private corporations on the one hand and the body of tax-payers of Philadelphia on the other, the Senate would scarcely have been true to itself if it had failed to prejudge it in advance in favor of the companies.

Fortunately the session was not entirely fruitless, for the bill allowing parties in interest to be witnesses passed finally, as well as a bill granting additional powers to the Park Commissioners.

In the House, on the same day, a bill which had been previously introduced, providing for the prevention of the defilement of the waters of the Schuylkill, was referred back to the Committee on Corporations, for the alleged reason that it would injuriously affect the manufacturing interests of Philadelphia. Here again the guiding principle of legislation once more prevailed.

But the chief business of the session was the discussion of the act relative to Bates' Military History. No enlightenment was vouchsafed on the important question whether this work is, in matter and style, worthy of its great theme, or whether it will portray in truthful and vivid colors the immortal deeds of the Pennsylvania heroes of the war, although it is exceedingly desirable that this task should be skilfully performed. The issue involved the integrity of the printer rather than the capacity of the historian. Mr. Davis explained, in reply to the strictures of this journal, that he had not favored any unnecessary expenditures in regard to this publication, and he proceeded to expose the typographical raid upon the Treasury. The State Printer had printed five thousand books, for which he was authorized to charge, under the terms of his contract, $3·20 per volume. By dint of an exceedingly liberal construction of certain allowances for extra charges, he had swelled this bill to the snug sum of $6·90 per volume; but he had finally agreed, by way of compromise, to reduce this amount to $5, which is only about twenty-five cents per volume more than a Philadelphia publisher would have charged for printing it in good style, instead of the slovenly manner in which State printing is usually executed.

The day's entertainment wound up by an evening session, at which the constitutional amendment was debated, and a Democratic protest against its consideration at the present time was presented and withdrawn.

Spain.

The Monarchists have certainly got the upper hand in Spain, and there is scarcely a shadow of a doubt that they will succeed in carrying out their ideas and in placing their candidate upon the throne. The Republicans, however, are growing stronger and more discontented every day, while the lawless classes who belong to neither party, and who delight in the opportunities for plunder and outrage that the present unsettled state of affairs affords them, are getting bolder and more aggressive, so that whoever is placed at the head of affairs, whether King or President, will have a difficult task before him. It is wonderful, however, that in a country like Spain there should have been so few serious disturbances, with all the opportunities that have been afforded by the dallying policy of the Provisional Junta and the want of confidence that is felt towards some of the revolutionary leaders. The real difficulties of reconstruction, however, will commence when the form of government has been decided upon, and it is scarcely possible that any of the candidates who have been named for the throne will be entirely satisfactory to the large and powerful party that is now insisting with fiery energy upon the final overthrow of the old order of things and the establishment of the largest liberty.

General Prim has announced in the Constituent Cortes that the Monarchists have decided upon their candidate for the throne, and that his name will shortly be made public. From recent indications, there can be very little doubt that the Duke de Montpensier is the successful candidate, and on many accounts this choice is, perhaps, the most judicious that could be made, if Spain must have a king. It is to be hoped that if he does ascend the throne he will learn something from the mistakes of his predecessors and the signs of the times, and will devote his energies to promoting the welfare and honor of the country rather than to the personal aggrandizement of himself or his family.

It is said that the draft of the new constitution to be submitted to the Cortes establishes complete social and religious liberty, but retains Catholicism as the religion of the State. It would be better if the Government had the courage to sever the connection with the Church altogether, for it has been priestcraft, more than any other influence, that has retarded the advancement of Spain in the march of civilization. Such a severance, however, is perhaps too much to expect in a country where the devotion of the great mass of the people to one Church is so strong; and we can only hope that the friends of liberty and education will exert themselves to the utmost to prevent Spain from relapsing into the darkness from which she now appears to be emerging.

The New Collector of the Port.

The nomination by President Grant of the Hon. Henry D. Moore to be Collector of the Customs for the port of Philadelphia cannot fail to give universal satisfaction to that portion of the community having business transactions with the Custom House, while it will be equally satisfactory to all who desire to see the position filled by a thoroughly honest and capable man. His nomination to the office will unquestionably be ratified by the Senate, and he will be enabled to enter at once upon the discharge of his duties, thereby finally disposing of one of the vexed questions in our local politics.

Mr. Moore is still in the prime of life, and a good share of his time has been devoted to a faithful service of the public in various positions of importance. He was for some time a member of the State Legislature, served during three full terms as State Treasurer, and from 1849 to 1853 was a member of Congress from one of the city districts. In all these positions he discharged the duties incumbent upon him with entire acceptability to the people. As State Treasurer he was especially successful, having, during his term of office, negotiated at par a $3,000,000 loan, at a time of great financial depression.

During the war Mr. Moore made a very enviable record. No man in the country exhibited a more sterling quality of patriotism, and no one contributed more liberally to the support of the Government in every possible way. In view of this record and his public services, his appointment to the Collectorship is not only a guarantee of a faithful administration of the affairs of the office, but a fitting and well-deserved reward.

The North German Parliament, according to a despatch by the Atlantic cable, has passed a bill securing entire freedom of speech in all the Diets of the confederation. This is a great stride in the direction of that perfect liberty towards which united Germany is steadily progressing. Nothing could demonstrate more clearly the contentment of the people under their present form of government than freedom of speech for their representatives.

The Georgia Legislature evidently does not desire an entire restoration of the State to all its former privileges in the Union. The lower house has ratified the universal suffrage amendment, but in the Senate its consideration was indefinitely postponed by the casting vote of the President. Doubtless that official had not yet heard that General Butler has been appointed Chairman of the House Committtee on Reconstruction. If the Georgia Legislature sees fit to continue in its present refractory course, its members will in time discover how serious is the mistake they are making.

The April Magazines.

Lippincott's.—From Messrs. Turner Brothers & Co. we have received the April number of *Lippincott's Magazine*. As a frontispiece is given a spirited design by Bensell, admirably engraved by Lauderbach, illustrating Robert Dale Owen's novel of "Beyond the Breakers," which commences the number with chapters twelve, thirteen, and fourteen. The other contributions are "Breitmann in Politics," by Charles G. Leland; "College Education," by George H. Calvert; "The Prince's Surprise;" "The Neglected Grave," by Lucy H. Hooper; "Our Globe in 1869," by Schele de Vere; "Traditional Fish Stories," by W. W. Crane; "First Fruits," by Sidney Hyde; "Over Yonder," chapters seven, eight, and nine, by Mrs. Wister; "Women," by Herbert Bantley; "Sam's Sermon," by S. Watkins Tuttle; "A Plea for the Shad," by Thaddeus Norris; "Our Monthly Gossip," and "Literature of the Day."

—Messrs. Turner Brothers also send us *Once a Month*, *Arthur's Home Magazine*, and *The Children's Hour*, published and edited by T. S. Arthur & Sons. *Once a Month* is a neat little magazine, of a convenient size to slip in the pocket, but which contains a large amount of excellent original and selected reading. This magazine deserves to become a favorite.

The Home Magazine is, as usual, filled with attractive stories, sketches, etc., suitable for the family circle; the illustrations are numerous and good, and the subjects of the fashions, fancy work, etc., are considered from the most advanced standpoint.

The Children's Hour is a favorite with the parents, who will find the April number to be up to the usual mark of excellence. Messrs. Turner Brothers & Co. are the subscription agents for the above-named publications.

—*Godey's Lady's Book* for April gives as a frontispiece a pleasing steel engraving, entitled "Down in the Meadow," which is faced by a comical design by Bensell, entitled "The First of April." A large fashion plate is gorgeous with all the hues of the rainbow, and the designs, which are given in great profusion, for the latest styles of feminine costumes, patterns for needle-work, etc., will be fully appreciated by those who esteem *Godey's Lady's Book* as the authority *par excellence* on these subjects. The literary contributions are up to the usual standard of merit. Received from Turner Brothers & Co.

—*The Lady's Friend*, published by Deacon & Peterson, is not misnamed, and the April number will be cordially welcomed by the large circle of female readers who rely upon its precepts in all matters relating to the latest fashions. "The Fortune Teller" is the title of a steel plate frontispiece, and the other illustrations are numerous and good, including a handsomely colored double page steel fashion plate. The stories, sketches, poetry, household recipes, etc., will recommend themselves to the reader more than any word of ours would do.

The Number and Value of Horses in this country are set forth in the following summary:—

Number.	Rate of Value.	Total Value
1 000,000, averaging	$50	$50 000,000
2 000 000, "	100	200 000 000
2 000 000, "	200	400 0 0,000
1,000 000, "	300	300 000 000
700 000, "	500	350 000 000
500 000, "	650	375,000,000
400,000, "	1,000	400 000,000
200,000, "	1,500	300 000,000
100,000, "	2 000	200,000,000
50 500, "	2,500	125,000,000
20,000, "	3,000	60,000,000
2,000, "	5 000	5,000,000
100, "	10,000	1 000,000
7,971,100		$2,666,000,000

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BIBLE STUDY.—HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No 1210 CHESNUT STREET. LEWIS D. VAIL, Esq. will conduct the Bible Study THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"The Raising of Lazarus," illustrated with Map and Blackboard. All are welcome. Young Men especially invited. Union Prayer Meeting every Saturday Evening. 1t

THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY. March 11 1869. The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 1st of April next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 19th instant, and remain closed until the 1st of April. A. E. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer. 3 11 thstu9t

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CHARLES CADWALLADER, Treasurer. 2 16

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THE MOST popular and palatable Bitters in the market. To persons having weak or thin blood or suffering from dyspepsia, these Bitters insure a speedy relief. Carefully prepared on strict scientific principles by WILLIAM ELLIS, Chemist. Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and druggists everywhere. 2 4 tuthsly

THE LIVELY THERMOMETER.

What ails that old thermometer?
Pray tell me, if you know;
So wondrous high the thing doth jump,
And falls again so low.

To-day 'tis up to fifty six,
To-morrow 'tis down to freezing,
And then it down near zero goes,
And the people with colds are sneezing.

It says at sunrise twenty-five,
And I wrap my coat around me:
By noon it goes to sixty-four!
Its rapid jumps confound me.

Again it starts at sixty-two,
But, eastern winds prevailing,
The mercury travels down again,
With snowing and with hailing.

The curious thermometer
Confuses me altogether:
But one thing certainly well I know,
Whether the mercury's high or low,
Whether the sun is shining or no,
In days of rain, or in days of snow,
Whether the March winds howl and blow,
All I have to do is to go
To ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Store, and, lo!
They have clothes for all sorts of weather!

Let the thermometer go up to boiling or down to zero, and we will be ready to clothe the public for every degree of heat or cold cheap for cash.

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GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,
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HEADACHE. DYSPEPSIA. COSTIVENESS.

No medicine ever placed before the people has so suddenly grown into popular favor as MARSHALL'S ELIXIR. It not only cures the diseases named, but so invigorates and strengthens the whole nervous system that these, together with other alarming affections, are prevented.

As well might we expect darkness to remain after the rising of the sun, as that these diseases will not disappear after using this ELIXIR. We claim no merit for it beyond the good it has already accomplished; neither do we propose with it to cure all the ills to which flesh is heir, but we do assert that for Headache, Dyspepsia, and Costiveness it is the only radical cure. Bitters and Pills will fail to cure you; their effects are only temporary and delusive; therefore, before your vital powers have become weakened by continued disease, try MARSHALL'S ELIXIR. Price One Dollar per Bottle. Depot, No. 1301 MARKET Street. M. MARSHALL & CO., Druggists, Proprietors. 3 13 stuthu6m

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AT THE WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
ENTRANCE ON EIGHTEENTH STREET,
Commences Tuesday, 7 P. M., and continues Ten Days.
Open from 3 to 10 P. M.
Dr. WILLITS LECTURES THURSDAY, 8 P. M. Subject—"MODEL WIFE." Tickets 50 cents. 3 15 4t

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THE HORSE
In the Stable and the Field—His Management in Health and Disease.
BY STONEHENGE, McCLURE, AND HARVEY. With over Eighty Engravings from Life, and a full account of the Trotting Horse. 1 vol. crown 8vo. Retail price, $2·50.
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GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large modern built house, tenant-house, coach house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 3 17 12.*

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COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA GLYCERIN TABLETS OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists, R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4f

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all. DR. F. R. THOMAS. 1 26 3m

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and No. 1036 MARKET Street. 1 30tuthsm

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE MISSIONARY SOCIETY WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY EVENING, 23d INST., IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Commencing at half-past seven o'clock. Addresses by Rev. E. WENTWORTH, D. D., of Troy Conference, late Missionary to China; Rev. JACOB TODD, of Philadelphia; and Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of Parent Missionary Society. Tickets to be had at Perkinpine & Higgins', No. 56 N. Fourth street, and at the M. E. Book Rooms, No. 1018 Arch street. For a reserved seat in the Parquet, Parquet Circle, or Balcony, 25 cents will be charged and the friends may thus avoid an unusual early attendance to secure a good seat. 3 17 6t

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL REPEAT his great Lecture, "CIRCUMSTANCES,' IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, March 22, at 8 o'clock. Ticket will be for sale at Ashmead's Book Store, No. 724 Chesnut street, Wednesday morning, 17th instant, at 8½ o'clock. Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, on first day of sale, 75 cents. Except the usual Press Tickets, no tickets will be sold or engaged before that day. 3 11thstu4t

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET. The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery. RICHARD VAUX, President. PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President. MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer. MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 2 11 6m

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SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
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The Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.
They are a First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond, Free of United States Tax,
Secured by One Million Six Hundred and Thirty-two Thousand Acres Of Choice Lands,
And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.
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YIELDING IN CURRENCY NEARLY
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Dealers in Government Securities,
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Bankers and Dealers in U. S. Bonds.
Parties going abroad can make all their financial arrangements with us, and procure Letters of Credit available in all parts of Europe.
Drafts for Sale on England, Ireland, France, Germany, Etc. [3 10 12trp

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WARBURTON, HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next Door to Post Office,
Is now prepared to offer to Gentlemen of Philadelphia and vicinity, DRESS HATS FOR SPRING, in new patterns of rare elegance, and of materials and workmanship unsurpassed. Best quality, $6; Fine quality, $7.

Each quality will be provided, if desired, with his patent easy-fitting Ventilating and perspiration-proof attachment.
The styles of the best London Hatters will be reproduced, and all English peculiarities accurately exhibited. The price of these fac similies will be $10. A call of inspection is respectfully solicited. 3 11 3rp

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5000 dozen 1¼ inch Frame Pulleys, in lots, 26 cents per dozen.
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2000 dozen Butts, at less than manufacturers' prices.
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ANCHOR! JUNIATA!! DUNCANNON!!!
An large assortment of HARDWARE at very low prices. 3 2 tu h 3m6p

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STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 3 11f

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ALBRECHT, RIKER'S & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES, Full guarantee and moderate prices. 2 22 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street

MEDICAL.

$1000 REWARD
FOR
DETECTING
THE
COUNTERFEITER
OF
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

HOW TO DETECT IT.

The Genuine has my Name and Address Blown in Three Sides of Bottle;

THE COUNTERFEIT HAS NOT.

Unquestionably the business has been carried on for some time, and to a considerable extent, and the selling has been managed by experts, who depend upon the external appearance, without regard to the quality or contents of the bottle.

My conclusion is that the expensive wrappers were stolen, or a transfer of the original plate taken by a dishonest engraver.

I have been in consultation with the leading Glass Works in regard to it, and they assert that they have never made any bottles for any one the pattern of the spurious. I have purchased all my bottles, for twelve years, from Messrs. SHEETS & DUFFY, Kensington Glass Works, and each and every bottle has the following plainly blown on three sides of the bottle:—"H. T. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE FLUID EXTRACTS; PHILADELPHIA." THE SPURIOUS HAS NOT, and in the genuine the lettering can be felt without removing the wrapper, in a majority of cases.

My name and address are not blown in the spurious, and I have never used any bottle without this precaution.

Thus far it is evident that the SPURIOUS has emanated from SMALL JOBBERS or PEDDLERS; of various preparations, who, when questioned, reply "that they never take bills or receipts when procuring their supplies," which causes difficulty in tracing.

My Buchu is no patent medicine or secret concoction, but a superior preparation, a concentrated fluid extract of the (Diosma Cremata) Buchu Leaves.

Any druggist, physician, or patient that is at all familiar with the properties of the Buchu Leaves would have no difficulty in DETECTING THE FRAUD, as not the slightest regard has been paid to the contents of the spurious bottles, but simply a colored liquid with little taste or odor.

A very important item to druggists is, that quite a quantity of the spurious has already fermented, and such a result has never occurred to the genuine. I cannot imagine what impression the afflicted may have formed of me, who have been so unfortunate as to have purchased the spurious, or the injury done my name and business by this counterfeit, which possesses no medicinal virtues whatever. But my friendly relations and extensive acquaintance in the trade, and the precautions I have taken, will prevent its recurrence. I will greatly appreciate it if the druggists will examine their stock at once and report. I WILL PROTECT SUCH FROM LOSS, AND WILL CAUSE TO BE ARRESTED DEALERS FOUND WITH THE SPURIOUS FROM THIS DATE.

Any information derived leading to detection will be thankfully received, and receive a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

H. T. HELMBOLD,
No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
AND
No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

P. S.—Since the insertion of the above, the following Druggists have kindly reported and returned the spurious article, and been supplied with the genuine:—
GEORGE C. PORTER, Forty-second and Broadway; J. J. CORCORAN, No. 119 Bowery
R. A. SANDS, No. 188 Bowery; H. PAEPKE, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, New York. And many others of Philadelphia:
G. L. & D. HORN, Second and Beaver.
Dr. J. A. CANTRELL, Second and Carpenter.
D. JAMESON, Third and Catharine.
J. A. MILLIAC, Tenth and Shippen.
W. H. PILE, Passyunk road and Catharine.
JAMES S. EVERTON, Fourth and Queen.
J. L. SHOEMAKER, Sixth and Girard avenue.
GEORGE EVANS, Sixth and Poplar streets.
THOMAS GORDON, Eleventh and Master sts.
CHARLES SOUDER, Thirteenth and Jefferson streets.
H. CLARK, Girard avenue, near Twelfth.
B. A. BETHEL & CO., Eighteenth and Coates.
S. MARSHALL, Thirteenth and Market sts.
J. T. WEAVER, No. 1341 Ridge avenue.
Dr. F. ZERMAN, Twelfth and Christian.
R. TRIST, No. 922 S. Ninth street. [3 16 tuths3t
W. J. McCLEAN, Twelfth and Shippen.

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The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety of
Full and Half-Bound
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS, COPY BOOKS, ETC. ETC.,
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
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OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
3 16 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.
Office and Salesroom, First Floor; Warerooms, Up Stairs.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 18, 1869.

St. Patrick appears to have joined the temperance society, for during the last few years his dislike to water has been so great that not a drop has fallen upon the streets during the day celebrated in commemoration of him. Yesterday was no exception to the new rule so recently inaugurated. The skies were blue and the air was balmy, with just sufficient of a "nip" in it to make the paraders anxious to revenge themselves in the unadulterated whisky of the restaurants that swarm around the City Hall Park. For City Hall Park was the centre of all the civic displays. Early in the morning a crowd commenced to assemble there, which gradually swelled until about 2 in the afternoon, when all the Irish societies in the city formed into procession-lines, and were reviewed by Mayor Oakey Hall from the steps of the new Court House. These societies occupied about one hour and a half in moving past. Their display of Irish flags and banners was handsome and expensive, and I am bound to say they treated the stars and stripes with a respectful enthusiasm which was only second to the homage they paid their own colors. There is no Scotchman like an Englishman, is the old saying; and there surely is no stauncher American than the American son of Irish parents. Even the Irish day-laborer and the Irish apple-women, in decorating the implements of their daily labor—hods, stalls, barrows, wagons, and carts—with the shamrock, never forget to twine the red, white, and blue in the closest proximity to it. Writing at this out-of-the way hour, a faint report of a St. Patrick's Day murder, committed yesterday afternoon, reaches me; but the report is so very faint, and the crowd which yesterday morning was squeezed within the Park railings to the point of burst ing, was so orderly and well disposed, that I dismiss the rumor as an exaggeration. The green flag and the harp of Erin floated every where yesterday in Jersey City, Staten Island, and Brooklyn, and I suppose the rejoicings in these quarters were only a small proportion of equal rejoicings taking place elsewhere.

Miss Mariott, the English actress, arrived in this city the day before yesterday. As I remarked in a previous letter, she rejoices in the sobriquet of "the elephant," obtained from the ponderous nature of her performances, rather than her physique, which the admirers of the female form divine had begun to dread was a trifle *a la* Lucy Rushton. Miss Mariott *may* be a very good actress, but we have had English actresses here before who might have been very good actresses, only they were not; for instance, Mrs. Scott-Siddons. She hails from the Surrey Theatre, London, which, during her palmiest days there, held about the same relation to the other London theatres that the Old Bowery used to do to the New York temples of amusement. Consequently, it is difficult to believe that metropolitan theatrical mouths will water very much over her, particularly when the "Hamlet" of Charlotte Cushman is remembered. Other theatrical news in this city is not very important, if I except the opening of the dramatic season at Fisk's big opera house next Monday week, and of *opera bouffe* the week after at his little one that at present goes under the name of Brougham's. Miss Kellogg took a farewell benefit on Tuesday night, when all the world was surprised at a comparatively slim attendance at the Academy, and the very sparse snower of bouquets. As the Patti of America, Kellogg came in for her share of the hot-house, and though President Grant has not followed the example of the Russian Emperor, and given her a $10,000 set of furs, there are fools enough in New York to pelt her with bouquets which deserve to be paid for, whether they are or not. Every petted public singer nowadays, from the preponderating Parepa down to little Miss Hauck, is forced to become a Lady of the Camelias at the fall of the curtain whether she likes it or not, and musical *dilletanti* being unable to empty themselves of admiration in any other way, rush insanely upon the language of flowers.

The hog-cholera is not a pleasing subject to dwell upon, and yet a few words in reference to it must be said. The trichinosis which lately appeared among the sailors at the "snug harbor" of a sailor's boarding-house led the Sanitary Superintendent to suspect that diseased hogs must have been imported here from the West. His investigations developed the interesting fact that between five and six hundred hogs arrived in this city from Buffalo a few weeks ago, and their carcasses sold out as industriously as possible, in some cases at the rate of seven cents per pound. Thirty or forty dead hogs which the inspector examined were found to be full of the measles, sugar-cured duplicates of which are to be seen for sale at the various groceries where first-class family provisions abound. No supervision is exercised at the depot of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and the loads which have arrived and been distributed through the city are those which were excluded from the Buffalo markets on the ground of being diseased. No effort seems to have been made, however, on the part of the sanitary inspectors to discover the whereabouts of the buyers and vendors of this diseased meat; and the appalling question which arises in the mind of the metropolitan lodger, as he vividly remembers to have eaten ham for breakfast, is, Have I got incipient trichinosis, or have I not?

There is a great deal of truth in the current talk about the hardships single women endure in the struggle to obtain a living here; but there is also a great deal of truth not contained in that talk. Not a few women who are not remarkably gifted with brains, but who possess an incalculable amount of brass and no conscience, make more in so-called literary pursuits than many men do. Not a few "editresses" of fashion magazines get their $50, or $75, or even $100 per week, and it is no credit to them that they do, for the work so paid involves no great extent of mental power, and is only well paid for because those who perform it float amid the scandal and fooleries, and small table talk of fashionable coteries, and the magazines circulate among people who have no taste for any "literature" that is not slipshod and slangy. Actresses, too, that have not a twentieth part of the cultivation you meet with in the average women of society, make $15 per night, lithographers, $10, wood engravers, school teachers, designers, bookbinders, compositors, $10, saleswomen average $6. The sempstress is the worst paid of all, averaging not $5 per week; and, considering that she is paid by her own sex, I think this ought to teach the women's right women to correct woman's inhumanity to woman before they make ridiculous endeavors to set right man's inhumanity toward them. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Januauschek as "Catharine the Second."

Last evening Fraulein Janauschek appeared to a large audience in a historical tragedy in five acts, by Albert Lindner, of which the Empress Catharine the Second of Russia is the subject. Historical plays are apt to be dull and uninteresting, and this one cannot be considered an exception to the general rule Catharine the Second of Russia is to a reader of history, like Elizabeth of England, a strongly drawn dramatic character; but when the attempt is made to present the events, or even an episode, of her reign in the concentrated form necessary for stage representation, the dramatist is met by insuperable difficulties. Giacometti, to some extent, overcame these in his play of *Elizabeth*, by dispensing with a plot and giving merely a series of vivid tableaux, in which the queen was the central figure. Lindner has constructed a more regular work, but his plot, while it contains some strong points, is on the whole rather tame and insipid, and he does not appear to have done full justice to his materials. The most important feature in the play, however, is the portrait of "Catharine," and this is sufficiently well drawn for an able artist like Janauschek to fill up the outlines. Janauschek's personation of the remarkable woman who, with such relentless energy, carried out the policy and completed the work which Peter the Great commenced, was a carefully studied, elaborate, and most impressive artistic effort. Janauschek conceived the character thoroughly, and, tender with her grand-daughter, wily with the diplomats, flying in terror from the ghosts of her victims that haunt her dreams, imperious, unscrupulous, but always intent upon accomplishing her plans for the aggrandizement of Russia at all hazards, passing quick as thought from one mood to another, and never for an instant forgetting herself, the great historical portrait, as presented by this fine artist, is one that scarcely another actress upon the stage could even approach. "Catharine the Second" is to be classed with Janauschek's very finest efforts, and in spite of a rather dull play and a not very efficient support, the performance last evening was one that no lover of dramatic art will readily forget. Fraulein Kuehle played the part of "Alexandra" with much grace and feeling, and Messrs. Oeser and Benemann personated "Suvaroff" and "Yurieff" satisfactorily. The other parts were not remarkably well sustained.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the extravaganza of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be performed this evening.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Emerald Ring* will be given for the last time this evening.

To-morrow Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will have a farewell benefit.

AT THE ARCH *Much Ado About Nothing* will be performed this evening.

To-morrow Miss Lizzie Price will have a benefit.

On Saturday Mr. Mackay's benefit will take place.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Fraulein Janauschek and her German company will appear this evening in Schiller's *Bride of Messina*.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the Japanese will appear this evening. To-morrow "All Right" will have a benefit.

AT THE AMERICAN a number of talented artists will appear this evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

JOHANNA AND WILLIE HESS will give a concert at Musical Fund Hall on next Wednesday evening.

JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ., will lecture on "Circumstances," at the Academy of Music, on next Monday evening.

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING OVERCOATS—*A fine assortment, unequalled by any in Philadelphia, in style, make, and fit, at prices ranging from* $6 *upwards. Call and examine.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET. Still further reduction in prices of goods.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA Breakfast, Dining, Dessert, and Tea Sets. 221 pieces, $52.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA Dinner Sets, 150 pieces, $37.
WHITE STONE CHINA Dinner Sets, 71 pieces, $15.
WHITE STONE CHINA Chamber Sets, $3.
25 styles DECORATED DINNER SETS, of recent importation, all new designs, will be sold at prices to astonish the initiated.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA Dinner Plates, 9½ in.; per doz., $2
WHITE FRENCH CHINA Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces, $1·25.
WHITE STONE CHINA Dinner Plates, 9½ in.; per doz., $1·50.
WHITE STONE CHINA Cups and Saucers, cups with handles, per set 12 pieces 75c.
CUT GLASS GOBLETS, per doz. $2·25.
Pressed and Blown " $1·50.
And all other Goods at equally low rates.

JOKE ON PRESIDENT GRANT.—A gentleman meeting Mr. Wallace S. Grant on the street yesterday, asked him why he was a greater man than the President?

"Indeed I cannot tell," modestly replied Mr. G.

"Because," said his friend, "while the President is only U. S. Grant, you are W. S. Grant."

Good, isn't it? So are the clothes sold at the fashionable establishment of

CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
No 824 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

Announcement!

☞ *THURSDAY OF NEXT WEEK* ☜
☞ *THURSDAY OF NEXT WEEK* ☜
☞ *THURSDAY OF NEXT WEEK* ☜
IS THE DAY FIXED
IS THE DAY FIXED
IS THE DAY FIXED
For the GRAND SPRING OPENING,
For the GRAND SPRING OPENING,
For the GRAND SPRING OPENING,
For the GRAND SPRING OPENING,

Messrs. WANAMAKER & BROWN invite all their Customers and the General Public to assemble at the

OAK HALL BUILDING,
For a thorough INSPECTION
Of Spring and Summer Clothing.

The whole day, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M., will be given up for the display of the new Spring Styles, the novelties in Materials and Patterns, and the beautiful made-up Garments, which in infinite variety comprise their

NEW STOCK,
The largest and most attractive ever gotten up.
ALL INVITED.

No one asked or expected to make purchases.
NOTE.—For the convenience of Ladies, the Youths' and Boys' and Children's Departments are on the first floor. Entrance on Sixth street, as well as Market.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Popular Clothiers
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets,
Entire Block to Minor street.

MARRIED.

BARBER—SHEBLE.—On the evening of the 16th of March, 1869, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Maxwell S. Rowland, Pastor of East Vincent Reformed Church, Mr. FRANK BARBER to Miss JULIA, daughter of Samuel Sheble, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

JAMES—FRY.—On the 16th instant, by Rev. Charles Keyser, Mr. ISAIAH JAMES to Miss LIDIE G. FRY, both of this city.

DIED.

CROOKS.—Suddenly, on the 17th instant, JOHN, son of John and the late Ann Crooks, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 633 Sylvester street, below Tasker street, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

FRITZ—On the 17th instant, SUSIE, youngest daughter of Peter and Amelia Fritz.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 616 Race street, on Monday, the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock.

GRACE.—On the 15th instant, DEBORAH GRACE, widow of the late John Grace, in the 66th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 645 N. Seventh street, on Friday afternoon, March 19, at 2 o'clock.

HOVELL.—On the 17th instant, EMMA M., eldest daughter of Joshua and the late Lydia Howell, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 850 N. Fifteenth street, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

JENNINGS.—On the morning of the 18th instant, CAROLINE, wife of N. A. Jennings, and daughter of the late Moses Thomas.

STOUT.—On the 15th instant, ANN STOUT, widow of the late Henry Stout, in the 91st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Cheltenham, on Friday morning the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 8·45 train, N. P. R. R., from the city, at Abington Station.

SWEENY.—On the 16th instant, MARY FARRELL, wife of James Sweeny, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Michael Farrell, rear of No. 610 Peach street, above Green, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock.

VAN DYKE.—On the 16th instant, WILLIAM VAN DYKE, in the 46th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also Mount Olive Lodge, No. 278, I. O. of O. F.; Empire Grove, N. A. O. D., No. 2; and Sparta Lodge, No. 10, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 633 Arch street, on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

WHITALL.—On the 18th instant, RICHARD Whitall.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

SEE ITS RATES AND PLANS BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 19

AGENTS AND SOLICITORS
FOR LIFE INSURANCE,
AND ALL PERSONS CONTEMPLATING INSURANCE, WILL DO WELL TO SEE
Mr. H. G. WILSON, at the Office of the
PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
1 16 stuth tf PHILADELPHIA.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
3 4thsu6t E. S. EARLEY.

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER,
48 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 22 3m

DRY GOODS.
MOURNING GOODS.

EVERY VARIETY FOR SPRING.

WE MAKE THIS CLASS OF GOODS
A SPECIALTY.

PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 South NINTH Street,
3 6 stuth 3t 4p PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH Street,
OPENS THIS MORNING
50 PIECES STRIPE POPLINS FOR SUITS, ONLY 37½c.
ELEGANT CHENE MOHAIRS, FOR SUITS.
BLACK ALPACA POPLINS, AN AUCTION BARGAIN.
PIQUES. PIQUES. PIQUES. PIQUES.
2000 YARDS OF HANDSOME PIQUES—CHEAP.
Will open this morning, the cheapest stock of Towels and Table Linen in the city.
AT WISHAM'S CHEAP STORE.
EIGHTH STREET EMPORIUM FOR
BLACK SILKS.
BEING DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN OUR REPUTATION FOR SELLING THE CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS, WILL OPEN THIS MORNING HEAVY GROS GRAIN AT $2. EXTRA HEAVY AT $2 25, $2·50, $2 75, $3, $3 50, $4,
AT WISHAM'S, No. 7 N. EIGHTH Street.
A CARD TO THE LADIES.
ONE CASE JAPANESE SILKS, THE NEW MATERIAL FOR DRESSES AND SUITS FOR THE SPRING OF 1869, PRICE $1 50; WORTH $2.
ALL THE ABOVE AT
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
CHEAP STORE,
3 6stuth8t NO. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.

1869. CENTRAL 1869.
CLOTH EMPORIUM.

Men's Coatings,	Ladies' Cloakings,
Fancy Cassimeres,	Mixed Cloths,
Black Cloths,	Plain Cloths,
Black Doeskins,	Fancy Cloths,
Boys' Goods,	Opera Cloths,

Spring Weight Velveteens, Super Quality.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER respectfully announce that during the season now opening they propose to offer the largest stock and most attractive assortment of all kinds of Cloths that they have ever offered. Being determined to make our house the Central Emporium for this description of goods, we have collected for the present season every desirable style and make of Cloths that the market presents for

Ladies', Men's, and Boys' Wear.

Our stock of Ladies' Cloakings in particular is very extensive, and bought at the manufacturers' lowest *cash* rates. It will be to the interest of all who intend to buy this kind of goods during the coming season to call on us, as we offer by far the largest assortment to be found, and at prices that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

We invite dealers, both city and country, to examine our stock, as our prices are as low as the same goods can be sold in whole packages by any wholesale house, while we offer many styles that are confined exclusively to ourselves.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL CLOTH EMPORIUM,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AND MISSES' DRESSMAKING
A SPECIALTY.
The most elegant styles at very reasonable prices.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
3 16 tuths12t No. 1024 CHESNUT St.

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Proceedings of the New Jersey M. E. Conference—Appointments in the Treasury Department.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Proceedings of the Conference of the M. E. Church.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MILLVILLE, N. J., March 18.—The second session of the Conference was opened with religious services, conducted by Rev. R. A. Chalker. Communications from the Church Extension Society were read and referred. The eighth question was resumed, and the characters of Mr. Germaine, G. A. Reybold, J. Londenslager, W. C. Chatten, J. J. Sleeper, R. E. Morrison, J. Chattle, and F. Robbins, were passed. The relation of Mr. Robbins was changed to effective. The report of the Sunday School Union was read and referred to the appropriate committee. The seventh question was taken up, and after a representation of the charges on the New Brunswick district by Rev. E. H. Stokes, the characters of the effective elders were passed. Rev. J. Horner was granted a location. Rev. J. B. Dobbins, P. E. of Trenton district, represented the work on his district to be very prosperous. Churches have been built, and hundreds of conversions have been made.

The missionary collections have been largely increased. The characters of the preachers, after representation, were passed. A committee to make a preliminary investigation in regard to complaints against Rev. W. Perry was appointed. Rev. S. Vansant, Presiding Elder, represented his district, embracing thirty charges and fifty churches. Prosperity has characterized all the work. The characters of all the preachers were passed. Rev. J. Lewis, Presiding Elder of Camden district, represented the work as spiritually prosperous. The missionary collections, excepting in seven appointments, will come short. No city or town in the State shows more financial prosperity than Camden. The characters of the preachers were passed. The order of the day was taken up, and the stewards made their call for money for the worn-out preachers. Rev. Dr. Harris, assistant secretary of the Missionary Society, addressed the conference on the subject of missions, showing the necessity for increased effort in raising money to carry on the work.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Whisky and Tobacco Tax.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Mr. Hooper, from the Ways and Means Committee, to-day reported a substitute for the bill amendatory of the Whisky and Tobacco Tax bill. It embodies the main points of the other bill.

General Grant called

A Special Meeting of the Cabinet

for this afternoon, and they are now in session. It is said that the purpose of the meeting is to decide upon some definite line of policy relative to appointments. No important nominations were sent in to-day.

Appointments in the Treasury Department.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—George B. McCartee has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and George Rice, clerk in the First Auditor's office, Superintendent of the Treasury Building. William A. Richardson, of Boston, has, it is said, accepted the appointment of additional Secretary of the Treasury.

Assigned to Duty.

Henry C. Mills has been assigned to duty in the Treasury Department as Chief of the Appointment Division.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

United States Senate.

Continued from Third Edition.

Mr. Wilson called up the bill for the relief of Orlando Brown which was passed.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the bill supplemental to the act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, was taken up and Mr. Wilson offered an amendment which was read.

The expiration of the morning hour put the bill over and brought up as unfinished business the bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act, on which Mr. Morton resumed his argument in favor of repealing the law.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Hooper, from the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill to amend the act of July 20, 1868, imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The bill modifies to some extent the provisions of the law in regard to ownership of real estate on which distilleries stand as to what constitutes rectified spirits, and as to revenue stamps on tobacco and snuff, and extend, until April 20 1870, the time for withdrawing from bonded warehouse, subject to an additional tax of 1 cent per gallon per month.

Mr. Farnsworth, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a substitute for the Senate joint resolution as to the removal of civil officers in Virginia and Texas. The substitute provides that the officers commanding in the States of Virginia and Texas shall have thirty days to complete the removal from office of the civil officers who cannot take the test oath.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Serious Assault.

CONCORD, March 18.—A party of Irish rowdies last night assaulted John O. Parker, manager of the freight depot at Manchester. Parker was knocked senseless with a stake, and received injuries of a serious character. It is thought he will recover. The lumber storehouse connected with Waldron's sash factory, at South Danbury, was burned this morning, with a valuable lot of partially prepared stock.

A Fatal Stabbing Case.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 18.—James Sadler was fatally stabbed in the abdomen by Thomas Dorr, in an affray at Oxford last night.

Hudson River Pirates.

SING SING, N. Y., March 18.—Six men attempted to take possession of the lumber shop at the prison dock this afternoon. The guard were called out and three men were shot and the rest captured.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The steamship New York, for Southampton, took out to-day $26,000 in specie.

Dr. Mudd in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—Dr. Mudd arrived here to-day on the steamship Liberty, from Key West.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Arrived steamship Helvetia, from Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, March 18—Evening.—Consols for money 93, and for account 93⅛. Five-twenties firm at 83½. Railways unchanged; Erie, 25; Illinois Central, 97.

PARIS, March 18.—The Bourse closed strong. Rentes 70f. 40c., ex-coupon.

LIVERPOOL, March 18—Evening.—Cotton flat; uplands, 12d.; Orleans, 12¼d.; sales to-day 6000 bales Old Corn, 30s. New, 29s.

LONDON, March 18—Evening—Turpentine, 31s 3d. Calcutta Linseed, 59s. 8d.

ANTWERP, March 18.—Petroleum easier at 54f@55f.

LONDON, March 18.—The specie in the Bank of England has increased £57,000; and in the Bank of France 19,000f.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS OF all kinds can be had at No. 103 S. FIFTH Street (next door to Old Office), and at No. 432 WALNUT Street, Penn Buildings.

OLD FRANKLIN HALL CLOTHING
EMPORIUM.
PAINTER, READ & ELDREDGE,
No. 321 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE REOPENED, SINCE THE RECENT FIRE
An Entire New and Fresh Stock
OF
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Which they are Selling at very
REDUCED PRICES.
3 6 tfs

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS.—ESTATE of Ann Coryell, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. On Tuesday, April 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1.—Genteel three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1016 Olive street, west of Tenth street. All that lot of ground, with the three-story brick messuage thereon erected, situate on the south side of Olive street, west of Tenth street, in the Fourteenth ward; containing in front on Olive street 16 feet, and in depth 57 feet 3¾ inches. Subject to an irredeemable yearly ground-rent of $69.

No. 2.—Genteel three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 416 South Tenth street. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Tenth street, 88 feet 1½ inches north of Lombard street; containing in front 17 feet 7½ inches, and in depth 66 feet. Clear of all incumbrance.

No. 3.—Two-story brick Dwelling, No. 239 Currant alley, south of Locust street. A two-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Currant alley, 164 feet southward on the south side of Locust street, 16 feet front from Currant alley, and 40 feet in depth. Subject to an irredeemable ground rent of $40 per annum.

No. 4.—Two three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 226 and 228 Acorn alley, north of Spruce street. All those two three-story brick messuages and lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Acorn alley, 127 feet 6 inches north of Spruce street, containing in front on Acorn alley 20 feet, and in depth of that width 83 feet, then narrowing to ten feet, and extending still further in depth of that width four feet six inches, the entire depth being 87 feet six inches. Subject to an irredeemable ground rent of $20 per annum. See plan.

No. 5.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 208 Quince street, between Walnut and Locust streets. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Quince street, between Walnut and Locust streets, containing in front 16 feet, including half the alley on the north, and in depth 55 feet. Clear of all incumbrance.

M. THOMAS & SONS Auctioneers,
3 18 4 3 10 Nos. 129 and 141 S. FOURTH St

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—On Tuesday, April 6, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1—Three two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1160 1162, and 1164 Clarion street, north of Federal and west of Thirteenth streets. All those three two-story brick messuages and the lots of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Clarion street, north of Federal street, Nos. 1160, 1162, and 1164, each containing in front 15 feet, and in depth 36 feet 1¾ inches. They have gas, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. They will be sold separately.

Nos. 2 and 3—Two ground rents, $45 a year. No. 2, all that ground rent of $45 a year, clear of taxes, issuing out of all that lot of ground, northwest corner of Federal and Clarion streets, 18 feet front, and about 52 feet deep. No. 3 a ground rent of $45 a year, issuing out of all that lot of ground, adjoining the above on Federal street, 18 feet front, and about 51 feet deep. Secured by a three-story brick dwelling on each.

No. 4—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 720 Lloyd street, between Broad and Fifteenth, and north of Fitzwater street. All that three-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, No. 720 Lloyd street; 15 feet front, 40 feet deep. Subject to a redeemable ground rent of $20 62½ a year.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 18 27 4 3 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Handsome modern residence, with stable and carriage house, northwest corner of Green and Johnson streets, Twenty-second ward, Germantown, 100 feet front, 200 feet deep. On Tuesday, April 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that handsome modern two-story cottage-built pointed-stone messuage and lot of ground, situate at the northwest corner of Green and Johnson streets, Twenty-second ward; the lot containing in front on Johnson street 100 feet, and on Green street 200 feet. The house is handsomely finished; has parlor, library, dining-room, hall, and two kitchens on first floor; four large chambers, pantry, clothes press, bath room, and water-closet on second floor; attic and loft above; has gas, hot and cold water, furnaces, cooking ranges; piazza fronting on a beautiful lawn, which is planted with choice trees. Also, a frame stable and carriage house, green house, planted with Hamburg grape vines, vegetable garden, excellent water, shade trees, etc. See photograph at the auction rooms. Terms, $5000 cash. Immediate possession. Will be shown by the owner and occupant, Mr. Eugene Lunard. Parties wishing to examine it, arriving at the depot will go north to Rittenhouse street, then west to Green street, then north to Johnson street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
3 18 4 3 10 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Modern three-story Brick Residence, No. 556 North Sixteenth street, below Green street. On Tuesday, March 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story Brick Messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Sixteenth street, 160 feet 5 inches south of Green street, No. 556; the lot containing in front on Sixteenth street 18 feet, and extending in depth 86 feet 10 inches to a 3 feet wide alley leading into Brandywine street, with the free use and privilege of said alley. The house has the gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, furnace, etc. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $210.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 18 20 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2130 Franklin street, above Diamond street, Twentieth ward. On Tuesday, March 30, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold, at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Franklin street, 215 feet 5 inches north of Diamond street, Twentieth ward, No. 2130; the lot containing in front on Franklin street 14 feet 2 inches, and extending in depth 70 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, with the free use and privilege thereof. Has the bath, hot and cold water, etc. Terms—$1000 may remain on mortgage. Clear of all incumbrance.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL SALE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, Norris street, fifth house west of Almond street, Nineteenth ward. On Tuesday, March 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Norris street, fifth house west of Almond street; containing in front 15¼ feet, and extending in depth 97½ feet. The house contains 10 rooms, and has the modern improvements.

Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 18 20 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—On Tuesday, April 6, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold, at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1.—Modern three-story brick dwelling, No. 724 South Fifteenth street. All that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the westerly side of Fifteenth street, north of Fitzwater street, No. 724; containing in front on Fifteenth street 16 feet and extending in depth 85 feet to Wyoming street. It has the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, range, etc. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $40.

No. 2.—Brick building and valuable large lot, No. 726 South Broad street. All that one-story brick building (formerly occupied as a flour and feed store) and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Broad street, north of Fitzwater street, No. 726; the lot containing in front on Broad street 17 feet, and extending in depth 58 feet 6 inches to Lloyd street. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $30.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 18 27 43 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—ESTATE OF LAWRENCE DILLON, deceased. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneer. Three-story brick dwelling, with side office and yard, No. 1813 Frankford avenue, and 2 stables in the rear, between Montgomery avenue and Berks street, 18th ward. On Tuesday, April 6, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with side office or store, and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Frankford avenue, No. 1813; the lot containing in front on Frankford avenue 40 feet, and extending in depth 140 feet. Also, 2 stables in the rear. Subject to a mortgage of $3000.

M. THOMAS & SONS Auctioneers,
3 18 4 3 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Frame Dwelling and Large Lot, Chatham street, northeast of Somerset street. On Tuesday, March 30, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that frame messuage and lot of ground situate on the northeast side of Chatham street, 300 feet northeast of Somerset street, Twenty-fifth ward; the lot containing in front on Chatham street 42 feet 8½ inches, more or less, and extending in depth 160 feet to Cedar street. Two fronts. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $42.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 18 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

GROCERIES, ETC.
IMPORTED CHEESE.
Genuine Imported English Double Gloucester, Cheddar, Royal Stilton, Parmasan, Edam, Gruyere, Roquefort.
ALSO,
Very Fine Pineapple, Young America, Imitation English and Cream Cheese.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
tuths PHILADELPHIA.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street.
LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES, FINE ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
12 23 thstuamsp No 816 CHESNUT Street.

CIGARS.
HAVANA CIGARS.
Fresh lots imported by every steamer, viz.: Partagas; Cabanas; Cabargas; Comerciante; Murias; Upmann; Ramilleter; Espanola; Figaro, etc., comprising a splendid assortment of sizes, offered at low prices.
Also, continue manufacturing the cigars so well and favorably known under our copyrighted, standard brands of
"MARIANA RITA." "FRA DIAVOLO."
"FLEUR DE LYS." "LOUIS D'OR."
Great variety of sizes; good quality at low cost.
Call and examine or send for samples.
S. FUGUET & SONS,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS,
2 27 tfrp No. 229 S. FRONT STREET.

AGRICULTURAL.
PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by
T. S. & G. E. FLETCHER,
3 3 tf Delance, N. Y.

STEAMBOAT LINES.
FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND HOOK.—The steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT street wharf at 3 P. M. and Wilmington at 6 50 A. M., stopping at Chester and Hook each way. Fare 10 cents. Freight taken at low rates. 3 15 tf

Natural Selection Amongst Mankind.

From the London Saturday Review.

If Mr. Darwin's doctrine is well founded, the human race as at present constituted is the result of a long and exceedingly slow elaboration. It resembles one of the machines advertised as possessing all the newest and best improvements We, in our collective capacity, are heirs of all the ages from the first dawn of life until now, and, until we are in turn superseded by something better, may flatter ourselves that we combine in the highest degree practicable all reconcilable good qualities. What may be the ultimate value of these speculations is at present, and perhaps is likely long to remain, an open question; but one application of the theory, amongst many others, is of extreme practical interest. We may or may not have descended from the monkeys, and if we have, it must be granted that, in spite of much which might be urged to the contrary, we have on the whole made a distinct advance in morality and intelligence. In spite of wars and pauperism and commercial scandals, we are very superior to the dogheaded baboons. But the question remains, whether the same process is still at work amongst mankind. Is it true that the races which are furthest removed from the animals tend to supplant those of a distinctly lower type? Is it probable that at some distant period the world will be peopled by civilized beings of European descent, and that from them will arise a still nobler race, with larger brains, greater physical capacities, and more highly developed social affections? Without looking to a future so remote that our feeble vision can never expect to penetrate its depths, we may ask whether a progress in that direction is distinctly visible to the naked eye. It might be vain to inquire whether in a few million years there will be a race of beings on the planet capable of looking down upon us as we look down upon the naked savages, or even "showing a Newton as we show an ape;" but it is important to know whether on the whole the superior races of mankind are supplanting those just below them in the scale, or whether some of the highest qualities at present developed are likely to be absorbed in a competition with inferior races of men. Certain familiar facts may be quoted in favor of the more cheerful prospect. New Zealanders and Red Indians are on the road to extinction, and the capacity of the negro to survive competition with the white man is still a very doubtful problem. The best hope held out for him is that he may survive, free from the disadvantages of slavery, but still at the best a serviceable and distinctly inferior drudge. If we might confidently apply these results to races divided by less palpable distinctions, we should infer, not only that Europeans are supplanting savages, but that the best races of Europe are likely to supplant those a degree or two below them. In other words, of course, we should look forward to the day when the population of the globe would be of exclusively English descent, which would be inexpressibly cheering.

Two or three difficulties, however, have been raised, which point to causes likely to retard this desirable consummation. Thus it has been said, although statisticians do not seem as yet to have decided the point, that the native American is being absorbed by the foreign immigration, and that expressly because he represents on the whole a superior type of civilization. The educated and intelligent native naturally feels the influence of prudential restraints. He does not marry, unless he has a fair prospect of supporting a family. He tends more and more to approximate to the social condition illustrated in France, where population increases so slowly as to be all but stationary. Meanwhile the immigrant, with a far lower standard of comfort, multiplies at an unprecedented rate, and bids fair in a few generations completely to swamp the higher type of man, and that for the very reason that he is at a lower intellectual stage. In other words, the fact that one part of a population is less capable of foresight and self-restraint gives it a direct advantage in the struggle for existence. It is unnecessary for this purpose to ask whether the facts are correctly stated, or whether there may not be some other explanation at hand. It may be said, for example, that the native American is physically degenerate, and is so far an inferior animal that, from certain climatic influences, or from the social habits of the people, his constitution is not so robust as that of his ancestors. It may be that the race is undergoing a slow process of acclimatization, and that a true interpretation of the facts observed would be somewhat different; the advantage would only be in the first race of emigrants, and ultimately those who had adapted themselves to the new soil through a long process of modification would gain the superiority. This, however, is a speculation for which the proper data have not as yet been accumulated. The difficulty suggested is the simple one that, in certain cases, the absence of that sensibility to prudential restraints which is the product of long-continued civilization gives an advantage to the least civilised part of the community. An argument in some respects similar is urged by alarmists of a different class. In California and Australia, it is said, the man of European origin is being ousted by the Asiatic. The Chinaman is an inferior being, both physically and intellectually, to his competitor. He can do less work, and is less capable of the higher kinds of thought. As, however, he can live upon the bare leavings of an American or English laborer, he succeeds in insinuating himself into the lower branches of labor, and, having abundance of ingenuity, industry, and capacity for imitation, he gradually ousts his more cultivated but more expensive rival. He is already the object of bitter jealousy; and considering his perseverance, his powers of increase, and the enormous population of which he is the representative, he is likely to become even more formidable in future. If the Irishman swamps the American, Irishmen and Americans alike are in danger of being eaten out in course of time by the semi-barbarian races of the East, and the world, instead of being Americanized, will undergo a process for which a similar word should, if possible, be coined from the substantive Chinese. The danger is, of course, remote; but if a population of 300,000,000 once takes to expanding beyond its borders in a rapid geometrical increase, it is hard to assign any limits to its possible future.

A danger of a different kind is suggested by another observer. The agricultural population of the country is, it has been said, physically deteriorating. So far as the decay results from insufficient food and clothing, we may hope that it is a temporary and local result, caused, not by the progress of civilization, but by the fact that civilization has failed to penetrate into certain districts. But it is further argued that the improvements which have come within reach of the poorer classes have failed to benefit them permanently. A great many feeble infants have been preserved, who, under a rougher system, would have died; and, consequently, the average strength of constitution is diminished. The hardships of former times acted usefully by thinning out the population, and the healthier were selected by a spontaneous process to grow up and become the parents of the next generation. How far this can be true as a rule must be a very complicated question. The hardships which kill off the weak must tell more or less prejudicially upon the strong who survive. If we succeed in bringing up many who would have disappeared under a more severe test, it is fair to suppose that we also destroy certain evils which would have brought down the general standard of health. The implied doctrine seems to be that certain trials which injure the sickly tend positively to invigorate the healthy. But the hardening theory is only applicable within very narrow limits, and the more ordinary case would seem to be that anything which is bad for one class to be that anything which is bad for one class tells proportionately upon the other. Certainly the savage tribes upon whom the experiment is tried on the largest scale seem to be of distinctly weaker fibre than the more pampered European; and the soldier who has been luxuriously brought up is said to stand hardships better than his rougher companion, who, in the common phrase, has been inured to hardships from his youth. Still we may suppose that, within certain limits, which it is impossible to define, the effect of rearing the sickly part of the population is to produce a race of inferior stamina. If we had not certain awkward moral feelings, we ought to choose out the most promising babies, as we take the best-looking puppies in a litter, and remorsely drown all who are not strong enough to live.

The general result would therefore be that civilization produces upon the human race an effect analogous to that which racing is alleged to produce upon the breed of horses. We certainly develop some qualities in a very high degree; we get a higly nervous, sensitive, and intellectual race; but they are wanting in the robust physical qualification which is a necessary substratum for their other merits. The first necessity of a population, as for an individual, is that it should live. It may display the finest intelligence, but if it has not vitality enough to carry on an internecine struggle for existence, it will not be able to get a hearing at all in this world. The rough pachydermatous part of the population will expand at the cost of the more refined; the inferior races, which on the whole manage to produce a greater surplus with a given amount of labor, will push on one side the more costly, though more powerful, machine, just as screw-steamers supplant paddle-wheels, not because they are faster or more convenient, but because they burn less coal to produce a given speed. And finally, if we become so tender-hearted as to rear all the weakly constitutions, we shall pay for our humanity by degenerating in average strength, and shall be literally too good for this world; or, if a statement in such terms sounds too improbable, we may say that our good nature may perhaps be developed out of proportion to our foresight or our severer virtues. So far as there is any truth in this view, it would not be in any way opposed to the doctrine of natural selection; for that doctrine merely asserts that the races will survive which, on the whole, are best adapted to the world in which we live. It would be a partial condemnation of our modern civilization, and would show that, although it has produced a race distinctly better fitted for self-preservation than the red Indian or the negro, it has yet developed mankind in a very imperfect and one-sided manner. We are trying, according to the proverb, to chop blocks with razors, and have encouraged delicacy at the price of strength. Men, like horses, are becoming "weedy," and require an infusion of some stronger and less highly strung organizations. The excitable American needs to be invigorated by the dauller European immigrant; and in some climates, at least, the white man will have to be content with supplying commanding officers to use their brains in directing the ruder rank and file of Asiatic races. In short, we should have to regard the development of mankind, not as a continuous process in which the finest race in existence at a given period always tends to multiply at the expense of its neighbors, but rather as a tentative and vacillating advance, where certain races gain for a time exceptional merits at the expense of vitality, and then have to sink back upon the more vigorous breeds of the second rank.

The observations necessary to determine this point would undoubtedly be of the highest interest. We should hardly be philosophical enough to be reconciled to a partial deterioration of the race by the fact that it is in accordance with the law of natural selection. It would be melancholy to believe that the progress upon which we pride ourselves is in part illusory, and that we must start again from a lower platform. We would infinitely rather discover that the alleged indications of decline are merely exceptional. The case of a new country is obviously not quite in point. There is there a special demand for the rougher kinds of labor, and the race which increases most rapidly has an advantage which it does not possess in other countries. What is required is as many millions as possible of rough, hard-working pioneers; and the enormous increase of the immigrant population in America has been in fact produced immediately by such a demand. In a country in the normal state, where the limits of population are closer, the more intellectual qualities will give a greater advantage; and it is at least probable that the evils which result from preserving the weakly children will be counterbalanced by removing the causes of general depression. This, however, is an intricate problem, which we must be content for the present simply to note, without attempting to discover a satisfactory solution.

CUBA.

Our Relations Towards the Ever-Faithful Isle.

The condition of affairs in Cuba continues to attract serious attention. Our Government has assumed a bold front, and has taken all necessary precautions to enable it to protect the rights of American citizens on the island. Troops have been assembled at Key West, where transports will soon be in readiness to convey them to Havana, if necessary, and several men-of-war, including two iron clads, have been ordered to the same vicinity. It is not apprehended that any occasion for their use will arise, as it is thought that the presence of this force in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico will produce a marvellous effect, equivalent to actual interference. It is not improbable that our officers have in not a few instances connived at the departure of adventurers from New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, and the Florida coast, but the authorities here have exerted themselves to the utmost to preserve a proper neutrality. In fact, it is well known here that within the past three months the insurgents in Cuba have received material aid—in men, money, and munitions of war—from the points above mentioned, as well as from New York and Philadelphia. A well informed citizen of Florida, who arrived here to-day (Wednesday) as bearer of despatches from the insurgents, states that when he left Havana, about ten days ago, news had been received from the interior that a provisional republic was being organized by the rebel leaders. He adds that some such central organization is all that is required to insure the success of the patriots. Heretofore they have had no regular central organization, and consequently the rebel chiefs in different localities have been compelled to fight independently of each other, and their movements have not been in accord. He expects that a regularly accredited envoy from the new Provisional Government will soon be here, and thinks that perhaps he is on his way here now. His arrival has been expected in New York by the junta there for some time, and doubtless he will be received with distinguished display by the sympathizers with republicanism throughout the whole country. President Grant's sympathies are decidedly in favor of the struggling patriots, but it is whispered that the new Secretary of State, Mr. Fish, will not cordially support him in this matter. It is proper to add, however, that no one can speak by authority for Mr. Fish, as he has not yet publicly expressed any opinion pro or con.—*Washington Correspondence of the Press.*

FOR THE LADIES.

REMOVAL

OF THE

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Second Grand Opening of Spring Fashions,

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869.

For the better convenience of her patrons,

MRS. M. A. BINDER

Has Removed her Dress Trimmings and Paper Pattern Store.

To the N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

Where she will be happy to see her friends and customers. BRILLIANT NOVELTIES of SPECIAL INTEREST. Elegantly trimmed Patterns of latest, and most reliable styles for Ladies and Children's Dresses in endless variety plain and trimmed, many styles of which are manufactured on the premises, and cannot be found elsewhere, single, and in sets for dress makers and dealers wholesale and retail. MRS. BINDER flatters herself that her late novelties will not be surpassed by any giving her personal attention to all branches of her department. The acknowledged superiority, both as regards their reliability and designs, and the patronage extended to her, render comment unnecessary.

"A POSITIVE FACT."

Mrs. Binder has the finest assortment of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings in the city, at the lowest prices. Dress and Cloak Making; Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance. Orders executed at short notice. Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Ribbons, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, Fine Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. Pinking and Goffering. Cutting and Fitting. A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught; price $2 50, with chart. Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. Do not forget our new location, N. W. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets 3 6 stuth3

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LADIES' EMPORIUM,

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Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city, in all the following lines:—

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33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.

14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2 50.

Shoulder Braces, Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.

Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.

FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

Bartram & Fanton's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 26 3m

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Spring Importation of Carpetings.

JUST ARRIVED AND IN STORE,

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CROSSLEY'S VELVETS AND TAPESTRIES, Newest Designs, 6-4 and 8-4 wide.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS of all the best makes; also, with Border to match, for Halls and Stairs.

THREE-PLIES and INGRAINS, VENETIANS for Halls and Stairs; DRUGGETS, RUGS, Etc.

Cocoa Mattings, Fresh Canton Mattings,

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GROCERIES, ETC.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 8

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER, IN THE LATEST STYLES ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

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WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE.

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PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE

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For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 16mw

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The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 312 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Cable Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 108 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if anything further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

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No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,

HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

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Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,

F. L. KIRKPATRICK,

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GREAT BARGAINS IN SAFES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL HEALTH I WILL SELL MY STOCK OF

SAFES, ETC.,

With Two Years' Unexpired Lease of Store,

No. 639 ARCH Street,

AND TWO VERY SUPERIOR DRAUGHT HORSES, WAGON, ETC., for cash or in exchange for desirable property.

Parties wishing to make such purchase will please call at my store between ten and three o'clock.

SAFES SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

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$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000 City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000 Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
50,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000 North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000 Phila and Southern Mail Steam. Co. 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par. Market value, Cost, $1,093,604 25.	$1,130,325 25
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	822,488 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $8156. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in bank $116 15 06	
Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 78
	$1,647,367 80

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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

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Good risks of any class accepted.

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The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital $500,000

Cash Assets January 1, 1869 479,282 25

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George B. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no especially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.

THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.

ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 24

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M to 9 P. M. 2 25

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT Street.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,628 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,743 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $83,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds. Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Henry Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales.	Gerhard S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.

GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.

JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

WM. GREEN, Assistant Secretary. 29

REMOVAL.

FAME

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Has Removed to New Office,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

W. I. BLANCHARD,

3 16 12t SECRETARY.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured.

Warranted Permanently Cured.

Without Injury to the System.

Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

3 22 stuthsf BELOW MARKET.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.

All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS M. D., No. 1936 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured. Reference given at our office. 2 23 1m

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,

(Entrance on FOURTH Street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

Solicitor of Patents.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circular on Patents. 3 5 smth3

PATENT OFFICE.

Patents Procured in the United States and Europe.

Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.

C. H. EVANS,

3 4 thstu3 N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT.

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No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia,

AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,

No. SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

B. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.

C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 3 1 1m*

PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

EDWARD BROWN,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

3 13 stuthsm No. 311 WALNUT Street.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

2 17 2 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS" No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 1 8 3m

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Plastic Slate and warranted for ten years. HAMILTON & GODFREY, 3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

Professional Criminals.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The bill for the suppression of the profession of crime, which is to be introduced by Lord Kimberley, will mark a completely new era in our criminal jurisprudence. We have reason to believe that it will aim at two objects never before seriously contemplated by Parliament. The first of these objects is to throw upon persons reasonably suspected of crime the burden of proving their innocence in certain cases. The second is the object of restricting, under certain circumstances, the wide discretion as to the amount of punishment to be awarded which is at present vested in the judges, and of compelling them after a certain number of convictions to pass heavy sentences of penal servitude. Each of these objects is, we think, a good one, subject always to certain limitations which are imperatively required by the peculiar manner in which the law of this country has been framed.

With regard to the burden of proof, we have always felt that by laying it on persons reasonably suspected of being criminals, it would be possible to bring to justice upon very short notice almost every man known to the police to be a professional criminal. The only difficulties in doing so are two. In the first place there is the difficulty of defining the class who are to be brought under the operation of the law; and in the second place there is the difficulty of deciding what to do with the professional criminal when you have got him. The fact that each of these questions does present a real difficulty is no reason for not proceeding with the measure, but it is highly desirable to discover, if possible, the nature and limits of the difficulties in question, in order to see what is the best way of dealing with them. With respect to the definition of the class who are to be called upon when required to prove their innocence by showing that they have some honest means of making a living, there can be little doubt that the Legislature will be asked to resort to the test of previous convictions for felony.

It will probably be proposed that after a second or third conviction for felony, perhaps within a specified period, certain consequences shall follow in respect to the liability of the person to be compelled to prove his innocence. In defense of this it will be said that no other test can be taken, and this, no doubt, is true. But it must at the same time be admitted that the test is lamentably defective, and that the defect is not the less serious because, practically speaking, it may be incapable of being remedied without very extensive alterations in the whole framework of the criminal law. It has frequently been pointed out that the criminal law of this country is unfavorably distinguished from almost every other system of criminal law by the fact that it has nothing like a rational classification of crimes. The words "felony" and "misdemeanor," which are intended to supply such a classification, are wretchedly defective.

The fact that a man has been convicted of felony may indicate that he has committed an offense of the most trifling kind. The fact that he has been convicted of misdemeanor may prove that he is a professional criminal. Suppose, for instance, it was proved in relation to one man that he had systematically passed bad coin or obtained goods by false pretenses, and of another that on one occasion he had stolen a few pounds of mutton, which would be the greater criminal and the more suspicious person? Yet to obtain goods by false pretenses is a misdemeanor, and so are most of the offenses which can be committed against the coinage, while the most petty theft is a felony. This proves that it is exceedingly unfortunate that such a test as previous convictions for felony must be taken because no other can be devised. Not only, however, is this unfortunate, but there is a further misfortune in the difficulty of distinguishing between crime. It is one thing to look at statistical tables giving returns of the number of persons repeatedly convicted for felonies, and another thing to sit in courts of justice and see the criminals and hear the witnesses who give an account of their crimes.

There is something very ominous, no doubt, in the expression "previous conviction," but in many instances a previous conviction for felony indicates very little. The police and the governors of prisons pride themselves naturally and properly on keeping their accounts with great accuracy, and previous convictions are continually returned in cases where the facts took place many years before, and were exceedingly trifling. We have known instances of previous convictions which have been brought forward twenty years after their occurrence for isolated offenses of very little importance. The practical inference from these imperfections in the legal classification of crime and in the classification of particular crimes, appears to us to be that it would be a great mistake to lay down rules of great rigidity as to the consequence of previous convictions. To say, for instance, that in every case of a previous conviction of felony such and such consequences should follow as to the liability of the person convicted to police supervision, and as to the burden of proving that he was getting a livelihood by honest means, would surely be injudicious. The law being so ill arranged as it is, and the facts admitting of such an infinite amount of variation, it would surely be right and natural to leave a great deal to the discretion of the judge, and to enable him to make it part of his sentence, if that course appeared to him to be advisable, that the prisoner should be liable to police superintendence for so many years. Given a particular case, with the special facts connected with it, there is no great difficulty in deciding whether it is to be regarded as an isolated offense or as an indication of something worse; but if the law once lays down an inflexible rule for all persons who bring themselves within the legal definition of felony, it will infallibly inflict a great deal of hardship and injustice.

These remarks apply even more forcibly to any proposal which may be made to enforce the application of a minimum punishment to certain classes of offenders. Minimum punishments are always to be avoided. No skill in definition which can be employed, except in a very few and very peculiar cases, will even proximate accuracy with its moral guilt, and the inevitable result of this will be to make the administration of the law unpopular. Every one who has been practically conversant with the subject must, we think, have been struck with the fact that, though the prevention of crime by fear is the great object of criminal justice, and that though it follows from this that the most important question which can arise upon a criminal trial is the question what punishment is to be inflicted on the criminal when he is convicted, this is in practice systematically neglected, whilst nearly all the attention of all the persons concerned in the trial is concentrated upon the question of fact, Is the man guilty or not? We have become habituated to this mode of proceeding, but, in truth, it is much as if a doctor were to concentrate his whole attention upon the question, What is the nature of the disease? and were to regard as unimportant in comparison the farther question, What is the remedy? If the administration of justice was what it ought to be, the question of the amount of punishment to be inflicted, and, in particular, the question as to the degree in which that punishment should identify the prisoner with the class of professional criminals, ought to be as fully discussed as the question of guilt or innocence. The judge ought to be provided with evidence and with the means of collecting evidence, as to the general character and habits of the prisoner, and as to the circumstances under which he came to commit his crime; he ought to be not only allowed but required to interrogate him at length upon the subject, and to adjourn the matter until he had, if he thought fit, verified his statements by independent evidence; and the final sentence ought to be the result of these inquiries. The test of a certain number of previous convictions for any one of the numerous crimes which are included in the word "felony" has absolutely no other merit or relevancy than that of being easily applied. It proves nothing at all as to the real criminality of the person who is to receive sentence.

Lastly, any measure for the suppression of the profession of crime will be very imperfect which does not provide some means by which those who are supported by it may be otherwise provided for. Suppose, upon ascertaining the fact that a man is a professional criminal, you send him to a goal for six months; what is he to do when he comes out? You increase the difficulty of his finding honest employment by punishing him for not having found it. Some well-managed system of public works for criminals and quasi-criminals, from which they might be drafted as opportunities occurred, and as they established a character for industry and honesty, appears to us indispensable as a supplement to any provision for punishing people who cannot show that they are earning an honest living. If thieves cannot be hung, and are not to be allowed to starve or to turn the workhouse into moral cesspools, or to labor in their vocation as thieves, some other work must be found for them. The problem is certainly hard, but it is not, we think, insoluble.

Miscellaneous Items.

—The court dress in Great Britain is to be altered.

—There are nearly two hundred anti-slavery societies in Spain.

—The police have ordered all the betting offices in Paris to be closed.

—The salary of the Chief Commissioner of the London Police is £1500 a year.

—The workingmen of Paris are agitating for a reduction in the hours of labor.

—The ladies of Lima are astonished to find that Planchette writes in Spanish.

—Jury trial has fallen into great disrepute in Scotland as an instrument of civil process.

—English newspapers tell of a girl in Wales who has not eaten anything since October, 1867.

—A Cincinnati genius called on the papers the other night and left notices of his own suicide.

—A church society in Hartford has sued one of its congregation for an unpaid subscription.

—The Government is to establish savings banks for sailors at all the ports of the United Kingdom.

—An old man in hospital, at Bicetre, France, has slept comfortably for seven weeks, without waking.

—The employers of Manchester propose to reduce the wages twenty per cent., whereat trouble threatens.

—Ten monster petitions in behalf of Fenian prisoners were presented to Queen Victoria in one day lately.

—The French Government is about to adopt the system of Post Office Savings' Banks, after the English style.

—The German gambling hells are taking steps to prevent publication of the suicides committed by losers.

—The Paris Chamber of Notaries has ordered that none of its members shall ride on the roof of an omnibus.

—A telegraphic message was recently sent from London, and a reply received from Calcutta in less than 7 1-12 hours.

—A few strawberries have made their appearance at Covent Garden Market. They are selling at 3s. per ounce.

—King Louis, of Bavaria, is to spend two and a half million florins on a palace near Hohenschwangen, for his bride.

—The Greek Patriarch has addressed a pastoral to the Christians in Crete, urging them to return to peaceful pursuits.

—Only one of the five maids of the Empress Eugénie is a Frenchwoman, and the two English girls are the only pretty ones.

—Lisbon, N. H., manufacturers annually, among other things, over 50,000 mackerel kits, 500,000 bobbins, and 25,000 pegs.

—An old Indian silver mine has been found in Indiana. Over one of the furnaces was found a tree of fifteen inches diameter.

—A Connecticut youth attempted to drown a kitten in a paper bag with a large stone, but the animal arrived home before he did.

—At a recent fire in London, a wooden house in Cloth fair, Smithfield, which had escaped the great fire in 1866, was destroyed.

—Waldeck, a German town, has given public notice that no license to marry will hereafter be granted to any habitual drunkard.

—Florence is to have a great medical congress in September, to last a fortnight. Medical men of all nations are expected to attend.

—"Emperors," of the exact weight of the English "sovereign," and of the value of twenty-five francs, are to be coined in France.

—The sum of $10,000 only is this year to be expended in experiments by the British Admiralty, instead of $150,000, as in former years.

—At a recent funeral at Weldon, N. C., a colored woman claimed the rope with which the coffin was being lowered as a stolen clothes line.

—At a recent family reunion in Salem, ten heads of families, brothers and sisters, met, all of whom had lost but five teeth, or half a tooth apiece.

—A coil of magnesium wire is recommended as a toilet necessity. By igniting one end a brilliant light, by which colors can be tested, is produced.

—The Baltimore Board of Trade, at its last monthly meeting, ratified the action of the National Board in reference to cash sales of merchandise.

—A Kentuckian has invented a perpetual motion wagon. It winds itself up by running down hill. If there are no hills, it runs down anyway.

—A patient genius has found the word "constitution" no less than thirty-one times in Mr. Johnson's last contribution to humorous literature.

—A Chicago doctor has been fined fifteen dollars for trying to kiss a married woman, and her husband was mulcted five dollars for thrashing the doctor.

—A bill providing that chloroform should be administered previous to executions was vetoed lately in an Eastern Legislature because chloroform was dangerous to life!

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 1, 1869.

Will be sold, at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, April 1, 1869, the following articles of Clothing, rated unserviceable for issue to troops:—

3 147 pairs pegged boots.
19 639 pairs bootees.
25,700 grey flannel shirts.

Also, at the same time and place, a large quantity of old rope, tent cuttings, burlaps, petroleum paper, cotton cuttings, old packing boxes, etc.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds. Cash at the time of purchase for all sales below $25. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on all sums above that amount.

Catalogues of the property to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

H. M. ENOS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A.,
3 18 9t Depot Quartermaster.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 23 1869.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, etc., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—

51 cast iron field guns, with carriages and implements.
199 cast iron guns, various, total weight about 530 tons.
480 tons cannon balls, 6 to 42 pounds.
80 artillery carriages, various.
600 sets artillery wheel harness, for two horses.
4,300 sporting rifles and shot guns, various.
10,233 carbines and rifles, various.
14,411 sabres and swords, various.
123 000 cartridge boxes, various.
15,000 cavalry saddles, various.
3,000 artillery saddles, various.
23,190 curb bridles, various.
10 000 watering bridles, various.
15,000 halters, various.
14,480 leather traces, various.
401,985 pounds of cannon powder.
828 450 pounds of mortar powder.
777,680 pounds of musket powder.
18 200 pounds of rifle powder.
159,840 pounds of damaged powder.
90,834,000 musket and pistol percussion caps.
Wrought and cast iron scrap, etc. etc.

Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York, or upon application at this arsenal.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Lieut.-Col. of Ord. and Bt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.
3 1

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 10,0'clock A. M., Wednesday, March 24, 1869, the following articles, viz.:—

28 Cast Iron Cannon.
16,394 Solid Shot (round).
2,829 Stands of Grape and Carcasses.
3,827 Carbines, new, repaired, rusty, etc.
3,127 U. S. Rifles, Cal. 54 and 58, repaired, rusty, etc.
4,377 Enfield Muskets, repaired.
4,319 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, rusty, etc.
3,180 U. S. Muskets, Cal. 69, rusty, etc.
2,279 Pistols and Revolvers, new, repaired, and rusty.
4,000 Sets of Infantry Accoutrements (old).
83,182 Pounds of Cannon, Musket, and Rifle Powder.
190,000 Pistol Cartridges (Lefaucheux & Wesson's).
1,300,000 Maynard's and Sharp's Primers.
6,282 Musket Bayonets.
150,000 Pounds of Scrap Iron, Cast and Wrought.
A lot of Appendages and parts of Muskets.
A lot of Tools for Blacksmiths, Carpenters, etc. etc.
A lot of Packing Boxes, etc.

Catalogues of the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.

Terms—Cash.

R. H. K. WHITELEY,
2 22 mw6t Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—

28 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
130 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
6000 Watering Bridles.
2400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Harness.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREEN Streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., Commanding.
Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 tA7

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESTNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M. 4:15 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., will stop at E. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and E. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., and transfer at E. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chestnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at E. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
4 10 2

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia.....10:45 P. M.
" " Williamsport.....8:15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie.....2:50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia.....11:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport.....8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie.....10:10 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport.....6:30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven.....7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie.....10:55 A. M.
" " Williamsport.....12:55 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia.....10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie.....7:30 P. M.
" " Williamsport.....7:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia.....4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.
1 11

FERTILIZERS.

FOR LAWNS, GARDENS, GREEN HOUSES AND FARMS.

BAUGH'S

RAW-BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME will be found a powerful MANURE.

It is prompt in its action; it contains the seeds of no pestiferous weeds, and will produce luxuriant growth of Grass, Flowers, Strawberries, and all Garden Vegetables and Plants.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf or the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Send your address and procure free "Journal of the Farm."

BAUGH & SONS,
No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue.

This Fertilizer can be had of all Agricultural Dealers in city or county. 3 2 tathsm

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2:30 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 5:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 4:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.
At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 8:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9:45 A. M., 2, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M. 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 23, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chestnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office S. W. corner Ninth and Chestnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chestnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train.....8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 7:40, and 9:00 P. M.
Fast Line.....11:30 A. M.
Erie Express.....11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....3:40 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation.....4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train.....5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express.....8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express.....10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express.....12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express.....3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express.....3:20 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation.....9:10 A. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express.....10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train.....9:10 A. M.
Fast Line.....10:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train.....12:30 P. M.
Erie Express.....4:20 P. M.
Day Express.....4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3:15, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 3½ and 6½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7½, 8:26, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½, 10 A. M., 4 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 4:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 3:35, and 8:30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 103 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
Wistar Morris, No. 109 S. Third street.
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.
Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1065 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1300 Spruce street.
Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.

The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately hereafter. 1 22

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS; THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown, Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M. and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:40 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 4:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:00 and 10:10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:40 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:00 A. M., and 6:4 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SPOILS.

What They Are, and What They Are Worth.

A List of the Federal Offices in this City, with the Salary of Each.

Just at present a large share of attention is attracted to the Federal offices in this, as well as in every other city of the country. The extent of the Government patronage is enormous, as every body knows, but the information given below will be apt to enlarge the ideas of many people concerning it. We give the titles of all the Federal offices in the city, with the salary attached to each, according to the latest and best sources of information. In glancing over the list, however, the reader should remember that no mention is made of the "perquisites" pertaining to each. Many of the officials who receive from the Government the comparatively trifling salary of $3 00 or $5000 contrive to run up a bank account of tens of thousands during each year of their service, while those who hold minor positions, with smaller salaries, are likewise enabled, by hook or crook, or bo h combined, to make comparatively as good a show at their bankers'.

The Custom House.

The officers in this establishment are by no means stationary in number and salary, but the following list does not come very far from the present status of the institution:—

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Collector	$6000 00	6 Clerks, each	$1300 00
2 Deputies	3000 00	5 " "	1200 00
Cashier	2500 00	Keeper	912 50
Assist. Cashier	1800 00	Messenger	912 50
2 Clerks, each	1600 00	2 Watchmen, ea.	912 50
3 " "	1500 00	Porter	821 25
6 " "	1400 00		

This gives a total of 33 officials, with salaries amounting in the aggregate to $51771 25.

NAVAL OFFICER.

Naval Officer	$5000 00	Clerk	$1600 00
Deputy Naval Officer	2500 00	Two clerks, each	1400 00
Clerk	1800 00	Four " each	1300 00
		Messenger	912 50

Here we have eleven officials, with salaries aggregating $19,812 50.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Surveyor	$4500 00	Ass't Messenger	$912 50
Dep. Surveyor	2500 00	Five clerks to assist in admeasurement of vessels, each	1095 00
Clerk	1500 00		
"	1400 00		
Marker	912 50		
Messenger	912 50		

A total of twelve officials, with $18,112 50 in salaries.

APPRAISER'S OFFICE.

Appraiser (general)	$3000 00
Clerk to Appraiser	1400 00
Messenger	912 50
Appraiser	3000 00
2 Assistants, each	2500 00
Examiner	1800 00
2 Examiners, each	1500 00
2 " "	1400 00
5 Packers	1093 75
Clerk	1600 00
3 Clerks, each	1400 00
Messenger	912 50
Clerk to Appraiser's Store	1400 00
2 Foremen, each	912 50
Marker	912 50
2 Weighers, each	912 50
Storekeeper of Porter	1500 00
Superintendent of Warehouses	1300 00
2 Assistant Storekeepers, each	1200 00
3 Markers, each	912 50
Weigher	2000 00
3 Assistants, each	1485 00
1 Assistant	1200 00
Foreman to Weigher	912 50
Beam-man	1200 00
4 Assistants, each	912 50
2 Gaugers, each	2000 00
2 Measurers, each	2000 00
2 Assistants, each	1485 00
45 Inspectors, each	1460 00
12 Revenue Agents, each	1095 00
1 Revenue Agent	912 50
3 Revenue Agents, each	720 00
27 Night Inspectors, each	912 50
6 Night Watchmen, each	912 50
Messenger to Inspectors	912 50
4 Bargemen, each	912 50
Examiner of Drugs	1600 00
Clerk	1000 00
Packer	912 50

This gives a total force of 153 men, with salaries amounting in the aggregate to $191,029 25. The general appraiser, in addition to his salary of $3000, is also entitled to mileage when traveling on Government business. At times as many as 75 inspectors alone are employed, increasing the above force by 30 men, and swelling the salaries paid by $43 800.

A summary of the employes of the different departments of the Custom House therefore gives a total force of 209 men, with aggregate salaries of $280,725 50. When the full force of 75 inspectors are on duty, the force is swelled to 289 men, and the total salaries to $334,525 50.

The Post Office.

Unhappily for the outsiders, there is no prospect of a change in the Post Office, but we give the following list of positions and salaries, that they may know the extent of their misfortune:—

Postmaster	$4000	2 Clerks, each	$760
1 Chief Clerk	2750	16 do do	936
Assistant	2000	1 do do	925
1 Clerk	1900	8 do do	911
2 Clerks, each	1800	7 do do	900
1 Clerk	1650	3 do do	875
3 Clerks, each	1500	1 do do	865
2 do do	1420	2 do do	850
5 do do	1280	1 do	840
3 do do	1122	26 do do	800
1 Clerk	1105	3 do do	775
1 do	1100	2 do do	720
7 Clerks	1080	3 Watchmen, each	600
4 do	1068	7 Assistants, with aggregate salaries of	2232
19 do	1000		
4 do	975		

From 140 to 150 letter-carriers are also employed, their annual salary being regulated according to the following schedule:—

For first six months' service, per year	$800
For second six months, per year	900
After one year's service, per year	1000

Taking the maximum number of carriers, at the full salary of $1000, and we have for the total force of the Post Office 283 men, receiving salaries amounting in the aggregate to $280,931.

The United States Mint.

In the United States Mint a very large force is employed by the day. The salaried officials are as follows:—

Director	$4500	Chief Coiner's Clk.	$1500
Chief Clerk	2000	Chief Assayer	3000
Assistant	1400	Assistant	1800
Treasurer of Mint	3000	6 Assistants, each	1200
Chief Clerk	2000	Clerk	1500
1 Assistant	1500	Chief Engraver	3000
2 Assistants	1200	Assistant	1500
Melter & Refiner	3000	Sup't of Cabinet	1600
Chief Clerk	1500	Weighmaster	1800
Chief Coiner	3000	3 Assistants, each	1000
Assistant	2000	Chief Engineer	1600

This gives a total salaried force of 32 men, with salaries aggregating $56 200.

The following shows the general working force of the Mint, with the wages per day:—

1 Messenger of Treasurer	$3 50
2 do do	2 50
Assistant Melter and Refiner	4 50
Foreman of Melting Room	4 50
2 Assistants	3 25
40 Workmen	from $2 85 to 3 75
Foreman of Separating Room	3 25
3 Workmen	from $2 85 to 3 75
Foreman Deposit Room	4 00
3 Workmen	from $2 85 to 3 75
Superintendent of Rolling, Drawing, and Cutting Room	4 50
2 Foremen	4 00
11 Workmen	from $2 85 to 3 75
Foreman of Annealing Room	4 00
6 Workmen do	from $2 85 to 3 75
Foreman of Dye Room	3 25
5 Workmen do	from $2 85 to 3 75
Foreman of Medal Room	4 00
6 Workmen do	from $2 85 to 3 75
Foreman of Press Room	4 00
3 Workmen do	from $2 85 to 3 75
Foreman of Whiting and Cleaning Room	3 50
3 Workmen	from $2 85 to 3 75
5 Counters	from $3 00 to 4 00
Foreman of Assay Room	4 00
5 Workmen	from $2 85 to 3 75
Foreman of Engraving Room	4 00
4 Workmen	from $2 85 to 3 75
3 Assistants to Superintendent of Cabinet	$3 00
2 Workmen for Weighmaster, from	$2 85 to 3 75
2 Assistant Engineers	3 50
Foreman of Machine Shop	4 25
19 Machinists	from $3 00 to 4 00
Superintendent of Repairs	4 50
4 Workmen	from $2 85 to 3 75
Foreman of Carpenter Shop	4 00
6 Workmen do	from $2 85 to 3 75
Foreman of Blacksmith Shop	4 00
4 Workmen do	from $2 85 to 3 75
Foreman of Paint Shop	4 00
4 Workmen do	from $2 85 to 3 75
Foreman of Gas-fitting and Plumbing Shop	4 00
	3 25
Workman	from $3 00 to 4 00
2 Bricklayers	from $2 85 to 3 75
50 to 70 Laborers, Firemen, Coal Heavers, etc	from $1 85 to 2 50
	3 25
6 conductors	3 50
Captain of Night Watch	2 75
12 Night Watchmen	2 75
3 Gate-keepers	
60 to 70 Young Ladies, in the various departments, average per week from $10 to 15 00	

Taking the "maximum" force, and averaging the wages, we have 267 men employed, at an annual expense of about $255 000, and 70 women, at about $15,000—a total of 337 employes, at an annual expense of about $300,000. Adding to these amounts the salaried officials, and the entire force of the Mint runs up to 369 at an expense to the Government of $356,200 per year.

The Sub-Treasury.

The Assistant Treasurer for this city acts as Treasurer of the United States Mint also, his combined salary being $4500. The following is the list of positions under his jurisdiction as Assistant Treasurer:—

Ass't Treasurer	$1500 00	Book-keeper	$1400 00
Cashier and Chf. Clerk	2700 00	Chief Fractional Currency Clerk	1600 00
Book-keeper	2000 00	Assistant	1400 00
Chief Interest & Coupon Clerk	1900 00	Receiving Teller	1200 00
Assistant	1600 00	Asst. Rec'ing Teller	1200 00
Coin Teller	1700 00	8 young ladies, Fract'l Curr'y Counters, each	750 00
Ass't Coin Teller	1200 00	Sup. of Building	1100 00
Chief Register'd Loan Clerk	1700 00	4 Watchmen, each	821 25
Assistant	1500 00		

This makes a total of 26 employes, at an aggregate salary of $33 285.

Internal Revenue.

It is difficult to classify explicitly the different persons employed by the Government in the assessment and collection of internal revenue in this city, but the facts and figures below will give a very fair idea of the machinery. At the head of the whole force is

THE SUPERVISOR,

whose jurisdiction extends over the Eastern Judicial district of the State of Pennsylvania. The salaries of the Supervisors are regulated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in this district it is $2500, with an allowance for clerk hire (about $1200), office rent, stationery, etc.

In place of the Revenue Inspectors who were formerly entrusted with the duty of bringing illicit distillers to grief, there is one or two detectives assigned to duty, with such assistance as they may require, their compensation being regulated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, according to circumstances.

THE ASSESSORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

one of whom is appointed for each Congressional district, receive a salary of $1500 and certain percentages on the total receipts of the district, limited to $4000. To warrant a compensation of $4000, however, the receipts must equal $1,250,000, which is the case in each of the first four districts, but not in the Fifth, where the compensation reaches about $3430. To each Assessor $4000 is also allowed for clerk hire and room rent. The number of Assistant Assessors in each district varies at times, the following table showing the usual number employed in the five city districts, with their average salaries, at $5 per day:—

4 Assessors, each			$4000
1 Assessor (5th District)			3430
15 Clerks, average			1000
20 Assistants in 1st District			1600
13	"	2d "	1600
16	"	3d "	1600
15	"	4th "	1600
11	"	5th "	1600
Special Assistant Assessor of Legacies and Successions			1600

This gives a total force of 96 men at an annual compensation of $156,030.

THE COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

one of whom is appointed for each Congressional district, receive each $1500 and certain percentages by way of compensation, expending out of this as much as may be necessary for clerk hire and office rent. About a dozen deputies and clerks are employed in the First district, and about half as many in each of the others, the salaries allowed them ranging between $600 and $1200. The following shows the collections in each district for the last fiscal year, with the compensation calculated upon that basis:—

	Collections.	Compensation.
First District	$4 239 547	$14 548
Second "	2 053 634	11 817
Third "	1 125 074	10 656
Fourth "	1 693 867	11,367
Fifth "	630,720	8,654
Totals	$9 733 755	$57,032

The total amount of $57,032 is therefore to be divided—but very irregularly—among a force of about 41 men.

GAUGERS AND STOREKEEPERS.

In addition to the above functionaries, there are about 20 gaugers and 40 storekeepers employed in the city. The gaugers, who have charge of the distillery warehouses in connection with the storekeepers, are paid by the distiller, or dealer, at the rate of ten cents per barrel or package, but their pay cannot exceed $250 per month. One storekeeper is allotted to each distillery by the Government, at $5 per day for the time employed; but their aggregate pay is uncertain, as they are subject to assignment or removal at the pleasure of the Commissioner or Supervisor, some of them being in constant service, while others have but little to do. The aggregate annual compensation of the 60 gaugers and storekeepers will amount to about $100 000.

For the assessment and collection of the internal revenue derived from the city there is, therefore, employed a force of about 199 men, at an annual compensation aggregating about $316,762.

The Navy Yard.

The commandant of the Navy Yard receives the shore pay of his rank, and as he is always a member of the regular naval force, he does not properly belong to the office-holders' brigade, although he is the nominal head of a usually large battalion of it. Each department of the yard is presided over by a regular naval officer, also receiving pay according to his rank. The number of workmen employed in the different shops varies according to circumstances, and no approximation can therefore be given. In the following tables are given the salaries of those who are on regular and constant duty:—

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE.

Chief Clerk	$1500	Writing Clerk	$930
Assistant	1200	Storekeeper	1600

CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.

			Per Day
Chief Clerk	$1200 00	Master Painter	$4 50
Store Clerk	1200 00	" Spar Maker	4 25
Time Clerk	1200 00	" Block Maker	3 75
	Per Day.	" Boat Builder	3 75
7 Writers	3 50	" Caulker	3 75
Master Smith	4 50	" Plumber	3 75
" Joiner	4 50		

CIVIL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk	$1200	Time Clerk	$1500 00
Store Clerk	1500	Writer, per day	3 00

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk, per day			$4 00
Writer per day			3 00
Foreman of Gun Carriage Makers, per day			3 75
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING DEPARTMENT.			
Chf. Clerk, pr day	$4 00	Time Clerk, pr day	$3 25
Store Clerk, do.	3 00	Foreman of Sail-makers, per day	3 75

NAVIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk, per day	$4 00
Assistant	3 00

STEAM ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk	$1400
Store Clerk	14 0
Time Clerk	1200
Writer, per day	3 00
Boss Machinist, per day	4 40
Boss Moulder, per day	4 30
Boss Boiler Maker, per day	4 30

The pay of mechanics, machinists, etc., ranges at present between $2 50 and $3 per day; and that of laborers, etc., between $1 50 and $2 10. Exclusive of these and the heads of the different departments, there is, according to the above statements, a force of 42 men, at an annual compensation of about $49 300.

The United States Arsenal.

The superintendent of the Arsenal is an officer of the Regular army, receiving the pay of a Captain of Artillery. About 100 laborers and workmen are usually employed, receiving $54 per month. In addition, there are the following salaried officials:—

Chief Clerk	$1700	Chief Clerk	$1500
3 Assist. Cl's, each	1500	Assistant	1200
Messenger	648	17 Watchmen, each	720
Inspect. Clothing	2500		

This gives, exclusive of the workmen and laborers, a force of 25 men, at an aggregate salary of $28,858.

The Pension Agents

are two in number, each of whom receives a salary of $2000, in addition to indefinite fees, and an allowance of $2000 per year for clerk hire and other expenses. There are also 11 examining pension surgeons, compensated by fees. It is quite impossible to arrive at the receipts of any of these officials.

United States Quartermaster, Etc.

In the United States Quartermaster's office there are, in addition to two regular army officers, 5 clerks with salaries ranging from $1000 to $1980; and 9 clerks whose salaries range from $1000 to $1800; also 2 messengers, receiving each $648 per annum—a total of 18 men, receiving about $22 300. The United States Army Paymaster is also allowed one clerk, and the Navy Paymaster 2 clerks, the salary fixed in each case by the head of the office.

The Federal Judiciary.

The United States District Judge receives a salary of $3000. There is a clerk and an assistant for each court, the Circuit and District, receiving indefinite compensation in fees. The United States District Attorney has a nominal salary of $280, which is considerably increased by his fees, the pay of the Assistant District Attorney being derived from his fees alone. The United States Marshal, who has an indefinite number of deputies, receives a nominal salary of $100, and fees amounting to an enormous sum, seldom less than $50,000 per annum. The list is worked up by five United States Commissioners and the same number of Registers in Bankruptcy, the profits of whose office-in fees are unknown save to the fortunate incumbents.

General Summary.

Below we give a general summary of the number and annual compensation of the brigade of Federal office holders in the city exclusive, in all cases except collectors of internal revenue, of the fees and other "perquisites," and not including the army of workmen employed in the Navy Yard and United States Arsenal, the Pension Surgeons, or the members of the Federal Judiciary and its branches:—

Office of the	Employes.	Compensation.
Collector of Port	33	$51 774
Naval Officer	11	19 813
Surveyor	12	18 113
Appraiser	153	191 029
Postmaster	283	280 931
Mint (on salaries)	32	56 200
Mint, men (paid by day)	267	253 000
Mint, women (paid by week)	70	45 000
Sub-Treasury	26	33 285
Supervisor of Revenue	2	3,700
Assessors of Revenue	96	156 030
Collectors of Revenue	41	57 032
Gaugers and Storekeepers	60	100 000
Navy Yard	42	49 300
United States Arsenal	25	23 358
Pension Agencies	4	8,000
U. S. Quartermaster, etc.	19	25,000
The Full Brigade	**1176**	**$1,373,595**

THE FALLEN HOUSE.

Coroner's Investigation into the Causes of the Death of the Parties Killed by the Disaster.

This morning at 11 o'clock Coroner Daniels, sitting in his office, resumed the inquest upon the bodies of Margaret Kidd and her two children, Thomas and Martha, who were taken dead from the ruins of their fallen house, in Lold street, near Broad and Snippen streets. The following additional testimony was elicited:—

Gabriel Kidd sworn—Lived in the house about a year; rented it from Mr. Given; never knew it to be in a dangerous condition; there were small cracks in the wall; one crack was so wide that a hand could be put in it; think the wall had sunged out; heard my wife say that she had notified Mrs Givens to have the house repaired; it was raining hard the night it fell down; there was some water in the cellar; little streams of water ran in some of the holes of the place; went to bed on the night of the accident about 9 o'clock; didn't know anything then till the house fell; heard something like a rattling; don't know whether I was dreaming or not; I kind of felt the house "going;" would step in one room after the accident and cried for help as long as I could; I didn't hear my wife say anything after the accident.

Sarah Ann Kidd sworn—Am a daughter of Mr Kidd; worked out; my mother told me that the house was not safe; the water rain, came in; the house leaned to one side; when my mother went there some slight fixing was done; the whole back portion of the house had settled; all the floors sloped backwards; when any water was spilled upon the floors it would run back; my mother wanted Mrs Givens to have the place fixed; it never occurred to me that the house was dangerous.

Mr. Wright, building inspector, recalled—Have made an examination of the house; the west wall had bulged; the northwest corner gave way; the building was a small one, 12 by 14 feet; the east cellar wall is perfectly good and so is the south wall; there seems to have been good material used in building the house; the south and west walls were stone all the way; the northwest corner gave way; there is a water-course running along the west wall; there are alleys on three sides of the house and sheds on the north side; the brick seems to be good brick, and the stone good; do not think the accident was occasioned by the water leaking and rushing along the west wall and freezing there; the wall first lowered the northwest corner came from the other yard.

John F. Sherner sworn—Am a Building Inspector. This witness corroborated the preceding testimony of Mr. Wright, and said that the foundation wall on the northwest corner had entirely given way through the action of cold, which is doing during the course of years; the adhesive qualities of the mortar had consequently gone; this defect ought to have been noticed before the house fell; when the north west corner fell it carried with it the trim north wall.

Fox Taylor sworn—Live at No. 1420 Bangor street; know the building since it was put up; Mr. Give s built the house; the stone in the wall above ground is very good; I passed the house every day; heard people say the building was not safe; they said one corner was going way; they said the south wall was giving way because there were no ends to it; I never saw much danger about the house except that some stones were out of the ends; they were out probably a year; the absence of these stones must have weakened the building; I never had an idea that it would fall down; the house has been built about twenty-five years; I have been living in that neighborhood for thirty years.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—

That the said Mrs. Margaret Kidd, Miss Margaret Kidd, and Thomas Kidd came to their death by the falling of their dwelling house, in the rear of No. 1412 Shippen street, March 11, 1869. The evidence showed the same was caused by the insecurity of the building, and the neglect of the owner to attend to it after being notified.

GRAND VELOCIPEDE CONTEST AT THE MAMMOTH RINK.—The most notable event thus far in the velocipede annals of Philadelphia was the grand prize contest that took place at the Mammoth Rink, Twenty-first and Race streets, last evening. Upwards of 2500 spectators, a great number of them being ladies, were present. The affair created the liveliest interest among the audience, and the contest may be said to have fairly inaugurated the velocipede season in Philadelphia. The prize was a massive silver cup. Eleven contestants booked their names as contestants for the prize, and at nine o'clock they entered the large and splendid arena of the Rink to compete for it. The names of the gentlemen are Richard Peters, Samuel Peters, James Buchanan, Henry Buchanan, W. P. H. Covert, John Echternacht, Clarence Darringer, Lewis Fabien, and F. Westervelt. The points in the contest were: 1st, mounting; 2d, graceful riding; 3d, fancy riding; 4th, daring feats; 5th, slow riding; 6th, fast riding; 7th, dismounting. The judges were Captain Fearles, William Phillips, and P. W. H. Deshler.

The riding generally was excellent, the velocity attained in the "fast" riding being remarkable—twice around the ring, a distance of a quarter of a mile, being accomplished by Mr. Fabien in 57 seconds. The feats of Mr. Richard Peters, Mr. W. P. H. Covert, and John Echternacht—the latter a mere lad—were very cleverly done, and warmly applauded by the audience.

"Slow" riding, so hard to accomplish on the velocipede, was an amusing feature of the exhibition. Mr. Irwin was the champion in this particular, decidedly.

The prize was awarded to Mr. Richard Peters in a neat and appropriate speech by Mr. A. B. Spangler, and the award seemed to give very general satisfaction. The contest altogether was a most exciting and agreeable one, and gave a very fair idea to the large and highly respectable assemblage present of the capabilities and resources of the two-wheeled velocipede.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASES.—Gardner Denby, for assaulting a black man at Seventh and St. Mary streets, yesterday, has been held to bail to answer.

Frank Fagan and William Harmer were arrested yesterday, at Sixth and Spruce streets, for assaulting a young man without any provocation whatever. The accused were held in $600 bail by Alderman Carpenter.

John Creighton engaged in a fight with a man in Schofield & Branson's mill yesterday, and beat his opponent severely. John was arrested and bound over by Alderman Neill.

HORSES DROWNED.—This morning, about half past 10 o'clock, two horses attached to a wagon loaded with iron were on board the ferry-boat Shackamaxon, crossing the river to Camden. When about midway they took fright, ran to the end of the boat, and then plunged headlong into the water. They were both drowned. They belonged to the Shiffler Steam Fire Company of Camden.

THE PENN SQUARES.

The Application of the Franklin Institute to the Legislature.

At the stated monthly meeting of the Franklin Institute, held last evening, the committee appointed to apply to the State Legislature for the use of one of the Penn Squares as a site for the Institute, reported that they had presented to that body a memorial, the substance of which is as follows:—

They ask this grant of one of the Penn Squares for the following reasons:—

First. It is believed that of all institutions of learning and education, this Institute pre eminently deserves such a grant, in view of what it has already accomplished:—

By its exhibitions of American manufactures, originated by it, and discontinued of late years only on account of the lack of suitable accommodations;

By its experimental researches, recognized throughout Europe and in this country as of standard authority;

By its library of technical works, its cabinet of models, etc., collected after great labor and expense;

By its lectures for scientific and technical instruction, its drawing schools, etc., all of which have tended to the advancement of the mechanic arts in the State of Pennsylvania, and especially in the city of Philadelphia, which owes its present position and rapid increase of population and wealth mainly to the manufactures for which it is justly celebrated.

Second. As the Penn Squares were given by the Proprietary, among other objects, "to be sites for School-houses," it is submitted that in no "School-house" can the mechanics, citizens, and apprentices of the city be so well or so cheaply instructed in that which pertains to their several callings as in the Franklin Institute, founded expressly, as the latter part of its corporate title imports, "for the promotion of the mechanic arts;" and that without such instruction as can be afforded only by it, or by kindred institutions (which thus supplement the common school system), our mechanics cannot, as a class, compete with those of other cities more fortunately situated in this respect, in the acquirement of that technical knowledge indispensable from further advance.

Your attention is here respectfully called to the efforts made elsewhere in the same direction, to wit:—

In Boston, which has an Institute of Technology, a Beneficiary of the State and city, by large grants of money and land.

In New York, where the Cooper Institute and Astor Library have been richly endowed.

In Baltimore, where the Peabody Institute and the Maryland Institute are also largely endowed, all of which institutions are influential agents in the dissemination of technical and scientific information to the artisans of those cities.

Third. The extended space and central location required by such an institution as the one we represent, in order to properly fulfil its object, can nowhere be so well obtained as in one of the Penn Squares, which, as you are aware, are situated at the junction of the two principal thoroughfares of the city, and thus afford ready and convenient access to mechanics and manufacturers in all parts of the city.

At the same time the buildings to be erected thereon by the aid of that pecuniary support which, it is believed, will be rendered by the community at large for such structures, may be made ornaments to both the noble avenues referred to.

In considering the claim thus put forth, the fact should not be overlooked that hitherto the Franklin Institute, with large annual expenses, has been supported solely by voluntary contributions; and that thus mechanics and artists of limited means have been enabled at a very small annual expense to avail themselves of its advantages.

And it should not be forgotten that the public at large has been benefited by the valuable advice and counsel upon subjects within its scope and of general interest which have been asked of and freely rendered by the Institute.

INTERESTING ANNIVERSARY.—The Sunday School of the Emory M. E. Church held its annual Missionary Meeting last evening at the church, in Callowhill street near Nineteenth. The pastor, Rev. Gaskay Oram, presided. The Rev. W. O'Neill opened with prayer. An address was delivered by Rev. T. A. Fernley, and remarks made by T. Perrin, Esq., the newly elected steward of Girard College. The most interesting feature of the evening was the reports of the missionary money raised by each class. This part of the work was in the hands of the efficient superintendent of the school, Mr. W. P. Beck. Many of the classes made their offerings in connection with tasteful and beautiful emblems and several very handsome bouquets and other memorials. The beloved pastor was remembered in a manner which reflected very handsomely upon his many young friends. Rev. Mr. Fernley was made the recipient of a magnificent bouquet of cut flowers. The amounts realized for the missionary cause exceeded any former year, being more than $600. Of this amount the infant class paid ninety dollars. The school has raised during the year over $1000 for its own and benevolent purposes. It was never in as prosperous condition, and the same may be said of the church in all its departments. The future of Emory is big with promise.

A MEAN THIEF.—Officer Short, of the Thirteenth district, arrested one John Edwards at the Falls of Schuylkill yesterday for swindling. He would call upon poor people, especially soldiers' widows, and state that a certain benevolent institution intended sending groceries, coal, etc., to them, but the cost of delivery would have to be paid by the recipients of the gifts. He represented himself as the agent, and would accept any amount handed to him. There have been several complaints of his doings given to the detective officers, and they have been looking for him for some time. On the person of the defendant was found a set of beads with a cross attached. This is supposed to have been stolen, and an owner is wanted at the Central Station, where the prisoner will have a hearing at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

FIRE THIS MORNING.—About half-past two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the fourth floor of the four-story building at the northwest corner of Second and Carter streets, occupied by Mr. M. B. Dyott as a lamp store and lamp shade factory. The fire originated accidentally, and had been burning for a long time before it was discovered. A large hole was burned through the third and fourth floors. This was the only damage by fire, but the loss by water is considerable. The damage to the building is fully insured in the Franklin Insurance Company, while the loss on stock is covered by insurance in the Franklin, Spring Garden, and Etna Insurance Companies.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A man named John A. Ferguson was arrested at Sixth and Brown streets yesterday for drunkenness, and locked up in the Eighth district station house. Here he attempted suicide by swallowing a dose of poison. A physician was sent for who, with appliances, restored him to his senses. John was removed to his home.

THE PRESS CLUB.—The regular quarterly business meeting of the Press Club was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms on Walnut street, above Sixth. The charter recently granted by the Legislature was presented and accepted, and the code of by-laws prepared by order of the Club was adopted.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon Annie Allen, aged 55 years, walked overboard at Queen street wharf. She was rescued from a watery grave by seamen at work on a vessel near by. Annie was taken to the Second District Station-House and cared for.

PERSONS desirous of making investments in real estate will do well to refer to the list of properties at the disposal of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, to be found in another column. Many of the properties advertised for sale are among the most desirable in the city.

THREE CHILDREN RESCUED.—A slight fire occurred in a dwelling in Spafford street. Three small children were in the room at the time, and were saved from suffocation by Sergeant McGlenn and Policeman Lowry.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—John McCann was arrested at Fourth and Girard avenue yesterday for reckless driving. He had a hearing before Alderman Eggleton, and, in addition to being fined, was held to bail to keep the peace.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest, at Clement and Washington streets, upon the body of a boy named Gibbs, who was killed by a bookcase falling upon him.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Annie Woodward was arrested yesterday and held to answer, by Alderman Carpenter, the charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 216 South Water street.

OWNER WANTED.—A bread cart, painted blue, is at the Central Police Station awaiting an owner. It was found at Front and Walnut streets yesterday.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Johnson Leaves for Tennessee—The President's Appointments and the Tenure Act—Progress of Army Reform.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 18.

General Sheridan

leaves to-day for New York, accompanied by Generals Crosby and Forsyth, of his staff.

The Johnson Exodus.

Ex-President Johnson, accompanied by his family, left to day for Tennessee. He was followed to the depot by a number of personal friends.

The President's Appointments.

There is no truth in the statement that the President has modified his resolution not to send nominations to the Senate to fill removals during the session of the Senate. No removals except for cause will be made until some action is taken by the Senate on the Tenure-of-Office act. The debate will be continued to-day, and it is expected a vote will be reached to-morrow.

Longstreet's Appointment.

The Senate Commerce Committee to-day took up the case of General Longstreet, and decided to report it back to the Senate without any recommendation.

The case of

Henry D. Moore,

Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, was referred to a sub-committee to confer with the Pennsylvania Senators as to what action shall be taken in his case.

Army Reform.

The House Military Committee have authorized General Logan to report a bill abolishing the chief of staff to the General of the army, General Sherman having informed the committee that he did not need that officer. Also, a bill to prohibit assignment to duty of retired officers with full pay, which has heretofore been practised. This was done at the instance of General Sherman.

The Covode-Foster Contest.

The House, by a large vote, laid upon the table the resolution offered by Judge Woodward, referring to the returns from the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania, in the case of Covode vs. Foster, to the Committee on Elections, to be considered with other points already referred to the committee.

During the discussion, Mr. Paine, chairman of the Committee on Elections, stated that the committee had already heard the arguments upon the point referred to them by the House, and were ready to decide.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.—First Session.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Mr. Sumner presented a memorial, asking the Government of the United States to issue a call for an international congress of republics.

Mr. Hamlin reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia the bill to incorporate the Washington General Hospital Asylum, which was passed.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing the sale of the Chattanooga Rolling Mills to the Southwestern Iron Company, which was passed.

Mr. Abbott, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to remove the charge of desertion from certain soldiers of the 3d North Carolina Mounted Infantry. Passed.

Mr. Morton introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a military wagon road through the Territories of Idaho, Montana, and Washington. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Chandler introduced a bill to provide for enrolling and licensing certain foreign vessels, which was passed.

Mr. Scott introduced a bill to aid in the building of a rolling mill in the City of Washington. Referred.

Mr. Harlan introduced a bill relating to the operation of the pension laws, and for other purposes. Referred.

Mr. Nye introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a military and postal road from Galveston, Texas, to Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory, with a branch to Little Rock, Ark. Referred to Committee on Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Harlan introduced a bill to provide for the erection of a market house in Washington. Referred to Committee on District of Columbia.

Mr. Ross offered a joint resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to appoint guardians for minor Indian children who may be entitled to pensions. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Nye offered a concurrent resolution, which was agreed to, for the appointment of a select committee to examine into the condition of the Senate chambers as regards heating, lighting, and ventilation.

Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution directing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of procuring and printing the journal of the late William Rectjrg Senator from Pennsylvania, containing a sketch of the secret debates of the Senate. He had been prompted to offer the resolution by the receipt of a letter from George W. Kelly, a respectable and venerable citizen of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, setting forth the value of the journal, and giving an index to its contents.

Mr. Morton thought that if the remainder of the journal was like the extracts read by the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) the other day, in the debate on the Tenure-of-Office act, it was hardly worth publishing. (Laughter.)

The resolution was agreed to.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins, the Senate joint resolution authorizing the removal from the Capitol grounds of the public stables, steam saw mill, etc., was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Various resolutions in reference to contested elections, referring papers, extending time for taking testimony, etc., were offered and referred to the Committee on Elections.

One of these, offered by Mr. Woodward, in relation to the Twenty-first district of Pennsylvania (Mr. Covode's district), gave rise to considerable discussion.

Finally, at half past 1 o'clock the discussion ceased and the resolution was, on motion of Mr. Scofield, laid on the table. Yeas 100, nays 44.

Mr. Kelley presented the memorial of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, praying Congress to take such action as will prevent the encroachments of the sea from reaching the light-house at Atlantic city.

The Speaker announced that he had appointed Messrs. Welker, Jenckes and Niblack a conference committee on the concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint committee on retrenchment.

The disagreements as to the composition of the committee the House declining to have it composed of four Senators and seven Representatives, and the Senate of three Senators and three Representatives.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.